

Imagine you're English • Book 2

Practice & Reference

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Summary of verb forms

Simple present

Where do you work?

I work in London.

Do you work in London?

Yes, I do.

or

No, I don't.

You work in London, don't you?

You don't work in London, do you?

Dictation

My grandfather lives in the country. Every morning he gets up early and goes for a walk. In the afternoon he does the gardening. In the evening he stands at his gate. He talks to the people who walk along the road by his house. There's a very old church near his house, and a lot of people come to visit it. They always ask my grandfather the same question: « Do you know the way to the church, please? »

Exercises

1. Example:

Tim and John like chocolate cake. (Jenny)
Jenny likes chocolate cake too.

1. Mrs Millett and Gabriel work at Hilltop. (Andy)
2. Tim and John have breakfast at eight thirty. (Sue)
3. My sisters watch television in the evening. (my brother)
4. Jenny and Sue go to school in London. (John)
5. I know the way to Hilltop. (he)
6. I love the beach in winter. (Karen)

2. Example:

We get up early. (always)
We always get up early.

1. Gabriel helps Mrs Millett. (sometimes)
2. Mr Hubbard gets up at eight. (always)
3. Mrs Millett does the cooking. (usually)
4. The children have lunch at one. (always)
5. Andy plays tennis. (often)
6. Gabriel organises the sports. (never)

3. Example:

He lives in the house by the gate. Where ...
Where does he live?

1. He gets up at eight. What time ...
2. They live at Hilltop House. Where ...
3. He wears glasses because he can't see. Why ...
4. Gabriel does the gardening. What ...
5. He goes on holiday in August. When ...
6. She usually goes out in the evening. What ...

4. Example:

Do you like Hilltop? Yes,
Do you like Hilltop? Yes, I do.

1. Does he speak English? Yes,
2. Do you know Andy? Yes,
3. Do they want a drink? Yes,
4. Do you remember all your English? No,
5. Does he come here every year? No,
6. Do they like their new house? No,



Vocabulaire

case (suitcase) valise
church église
gate porte / barrière
meal repas
post office bureau de poste
road chemin / route
sand sable
shell coquillage
square place
wind vent

smashing formidable

along le long de

to do the cooking faire la cuisine
to do the gardening jardiner
to go for a walk aller se promener
to love aimer
to ride monter à cheval
to worry s'inquiéter

Do you know the way to the park? Sais-tu comment on va au parc ?
Welcome! Soyez le (les) bienvenu(s) !

The Silver Circle Le Cercle d'Argent

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. **I work at Hilltop (every summer).** Je travaille à Hilltop (tous les étés).
I'm working in the garden (at the moment). Je travaille dans le jardin (en ce moment).
Il y a en anglais deux sortes de présent.
Le présent simple (« simple present ») — I work, you play, he rides — exprime des actions habituelles.
Le présent progressif (« present continuous ») — I'm working, you're playing, he's riding — exprime des actions en cours.
2. **I work in London.**
He works in London.
Attention ! La 3^e personne du singulier du présent simple (he, she, it) prend un « s ».
3. **She always cooks good meals.**
She doesn't always cook good meals.
Does she always cook good meals ?
Les adverbes de temps « always, usually, sometimes, never, often » se mettent devant le verbe : ici « cook » (mais après « to be, can, must »).
4. **Come with me, Sue !** Viens avec moi, Sue !
Come with me, children ! Venez avec moi, les enfants !
Don't talk, Sue ! Ne parle pas, Sue !
Don't talk, children ! Ne parlez pas, les enfants !
L'impératif (2^e personne) a la même forme au singulier et au pluriel.

Attention à l'orthographe !

I do ; he does.
A story ; two stories.

Vocabulaire

field champ
lake lac
lunch-time heure du déjeuner
pyjamas pyjama
something quelque chose
sword épée
voice voix

stupid bête / idiot

soon bientôt

over par-dessus

to be frightened avoir peur
to go riding faire du cheval
to laugh rire
to jump sauter
to run courir
to shout crier
to tell dire
to tell a story raconter une histoire

Love from Sue. Amitiés, Sue.
What an awful morning! Quelle horrible matinée!
What happened to him? Qu'est-ce qui lui est arrivé?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. We walked to Hilltop.
We arrived at seven o'clock.

On forme le **prétérit** (« simple past ») des verbes réguliers en ajoutant « -ed » à l'**infinitif**. Si l'**infinitif** se termine par « -e », on ajoute « -d ».

2. When did he go?
He went this morning.
He didn't go yesterday.

Un grand nombre de verbes courants ont un **prétérit irrégulier** (voir liste page 155). Mais la forme interrogative et négative du **prétérit** se construit, de la même façon que celle des verbes réguliers, à l'aide de « did ».

3. What an awful morning!
Quelle horrible matinée!

Remarquez la présence de l'**article indéfini** dans cette phrase exclamative.

4. He gave us some chocolate.
Il nous a donné du chocolat.
She made them some sandwiches.
Elle leur a fait des sandwiches.

Attention ! En anglais, le complément d'attribution se place juste après le verbe, avant le complément d'objet direct.

Attention à l'orthographe !

To carry; they carried.
To say; he said.

Summary of verb forms

Simple past

When did you work?

I worked yesterday.

Did you work yesterday?

Yes, I did.

or

No, I didn't.

You worked yesterday, didn't you?
You didn't work yesterday, did you?

Dictation

Last week I went riding for the first time. « Don't worry! » said my friend. « It isn't difficult. » I got on my horse, and we went into a field. Suddenly my horse began to run. I was very frightened. There was a wall in front of us and a lake on our right. I shouted, but the stupid horse didn't stop. It jumped over the wall, and I fell into the lake. Then the horse stopped. It looked at me, and I think it laughed.

Exercises

1. Example:

They (arrive) at half past four.
They arrived at half past four.

1. They (show) him the photographs.
2. We (carry) the cases to the station.
3. The horse (jump) over the wall.
4. She (shout) because she was frightened.
5. They (watch) television and then (play) in the garden.
6. He (open) the window and (call) the children.

2. Example:

- I (see) a very good film last night.
I saw a very good film last night.
1. We (have) our lunch by the lake.
 2. The postman (give) me the letters.
 3. She (make) some sandwiches and (put) them in a bag.
 4. I (meet) them in town this morning.
 5. He (leave) the house at eight o'clock.
 6. She (get on) the bus and (sit down).

3. Example:

We went to the cinema. Where ...
Where did you go?

1. We saw « The Silver Sword ». What ...
2. He left at half past two. What time ...
3. They ate some apples. What ...
4. She stayed for a week. How long ...
5. I did my homework. What ...
6. He lived in America. Where ...

4. Example:

- ... awful morning.
What an awful morning!
1. ... awful hat.
 2. ... expensive book.
 3. ... stupid boy.
 4. ... difficult lesson.
 5. ... good match.
 6. ... lovely pullover.

Summary of verb forms

Future: « will »

When will you come?	I'll come tomorrow.	
Will you come tomorrow?	Yes, I will. or No, I won't.	
You'll come tomorrow, won't you? You won't come tomorrow, will you?		

Future: « going to »

When are you going to come?	I'm going to come tomorrow.	
Are you going to come tomorrow?	Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.	
You're going to come tomorrow, aren't you? You aren't going to come tomorrow, are you?		

Dictation

Do you like spiders? I think they're smashing. I've got a lot of spiders. I keep them in a box in my bedroom. This morning my favourite spider, George, climbed out of the box, and I can't find him. My mother's going to tidy my room this afternoon. I hope she won't find George. She'll be angry, and I'll never see George again. She'll be frightened too. She'll run out of the house, and I'll probably never see my mother again!

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with « 'll » or « going to ».

1. Look at the sky! It (rain).
2. It's her birthday tomorrow. She (be) thirteen.
3. I can't come on Saturday. I (visit) my grandparents.
4. I'm going to town. I (buy) a present for John.
5. I'm hot. I think I (open) the window.
6. « The telephone's ringing. » « I (answer) it. »
7. Don't touch that dog! It (bite) you.
8. I'm meeting Sue tomorrow. We (go) to the swimming-pool.
9. I'm tired. I think I (go) to bed.
10. Don't worry! It (not hurt) you.
11. He's leaving next week. He (find) a new job.
12. You don't know where it is? Well, we (ask) a policeman.

2. Example:

Will he be late? Yes,
Will he be late? Yes, he will.

1. Will he help us? Yes,
2. Will you be here tomorrow? Yes,
3. Will they be frightened? Yes,
4. Will she tell him? No,
5. Will it hurt me? No,
6. Will they be angry? No,

3. Example:

Is he going to buy it? Yes,
Is he going to buy it? Yes, he is.

1. Is it going to rain? Yes,
2. Are they going to have a party? Yes,
3. Are you going to wear your new trousers? Yes,
4. Is she going to go riding? No,
5. Is it going to attack us? No,
6. Are you going to tidy your room? No,

Vocabulaire

furniture meubles
handkerchief mouchoir
lamp lampe
land terre
mirror miroir
sail (la) voile
spider araignée

angry fâché / en colère
plastic en matière plastique
real vrai

to attack attaquer
to hurt faire du mal à / blesser
to go back rentrer / retourner
to keep garder
to leave laisser
to tidy ranger / arranger
to touch toucher

CRASH! patatas !

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. I'll be twelve next week.

J'aurai douze ans la semaine prochaine.

The telephone's ringing. I'll answer it.
 Le téléphone sonne. Je vais répondre.

« **Will** » exprime un futur inévitable, qui n'est pas le résultat d'une décision prémeditée ; on l'emploie aussi pour décrire une action future dont l'idée vient soudain à l'esprit.

2. What shall I do ?

Qu'est-ce que je vais faire ? (c'est-à-dire : que ferais-tu à ma place ?)

Shall we go to the circus?
 Si nous allions au cirque ?

A la forme interrogative, on utilise « **shall** » à la première personne du singulier et du pluriel (**I, we**) pour demander un conseil ou faire une suggestion.

3. I'm going to have lunch at one.

Je vais déjeuner à une heure.

I'm going to leave school next year.
 Je quitterai l'école l'année prochaine.

On emploie « **going to** » quand il s'agit d'une décision prémeditée qu'on a la ferme intention d'exécuter, dans un avenir proche ou lointain.

4. It isn't a real spider. It's a plastic one. Real ones are horrible.

Ce n'est pas une vraie araignée. Elle est en matière plastique. Les vraies sont horribles.

On emploie le pronom « **one** » pour éviter la répétition d'un nom. Il prend un « **s** » au pluriel.

Attention à l'orthographe !

To drop; she dropped.
 To put; she's putting.

Summary of verb forms

Present continuous

What's he wearing?

He's wearing a pullover.

Is he wearing a pullover?

Yes, he is.

or

No, he isn't.

He's wearing a pullover, isn't he?
He isn't wearing a pullover, is he?

Dictation

I'm standing on a big hill near our town. There are a lot of other people here too. We're all watching a man at the top of the hill. The man's wearing very strange clothes, and he's got two pieces of plastic on his arms. Now he's running as fast as he can, and there are some journalists following him. What's happening? The man's trying to fly!

Exercises

1. Example:

Andy (show) the children a film.
Andy's showing the children a film.

1. The man (wear) black trousers.
2. Gabriel (play) the violin.
3. I (do) my English exercises.
4. They (look at) the map.
5. The policeman (follow) the thief.
6. We (take) a lot of food with us.

2. Example:

They / leave / Monday
They're leaving on Monday.

1. I / leave / Wednesday
2. He / arrive / weekend
3. They / go / eight thirty
4. We / get up / seven o'clock
5. She / play tennis / Saturday
6. I / go riding / tomorrow

3. Example:

He's leaving on Friday. When ...
When's he leaving?

1. He's watching a film. What ...
2. She's talking to her friend. Who ...
3. They're looking at pictures. What ...
4. We're going at five o'clock. What time ...
5. He's playing the violin. What ...
6. I'm going to Greenhurst. Where ...

4. Example:

Are you listening? Yes,
Are you listening? Yes, I am.

1. Is he talking? Yes,
2. Are we having lunch soon? Yes,
3. Are you buying any new furniture? Yes,
4. Is she going for a walk? No,
5. Is he doing the washing-up? No,
6. Are they wearing their raincoats? No,

Vocabulaire

hill colline
 journalist journaliste
 journey voyage
 map carte
 pavement trottoir
 phone téléphone
 watch montre

free libre
 terrible épouvantable / affreux

towards vers

to fly voler
to follow suivre
to hit frapper
to play the violin jouer du violon

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. What's he doing now?

Qu'est-ce qu'il fait en ce moment?

Pour exprimer une action en cours, on emploie la forme progressive.

2. They're getting up early tomorrow.

Demain, ils se lèvent de bonne heure.

Le présent progressif peut aussi exprimer le futur.

3. He's looking at a map.

What's he looking at?

Le complément d'objet des verbes « to look at, to look for, to wait for, to talk to, to listen to » est introduit par une préposition; à la forme interrogative cette préposition reste après le verbe.

4. Un certain nombre de verbes ne s'emploient pratiquement jamais à la forme progressive :

to believe, to forget, to hear, to know, to like, to matter, to mean,
 to remember, to understand, to want.

Attention à l'orthographe !

To sit; he's sitting.

To get up; he's getting up.

Summary of verb forms

Past continuous

What was he doing?	He was working.
Was he working?	Yes, he was. or No, he wasn't.
He was working, wasn't he? He wasn't working, was he?	

Dictation

It was a strange night. My bed was moving round my bedroom. There were five apple pies on the table. They had eyes, and they were watching me. There were some saucepans on the floor. The saucepans had faces, and they were all laughing and singing. Suddenly someone shouted, and I fell out of bed. My father was at the door. «Are you all right?» he said. «Come on! Wake up! Breakfast's ready.»

Exercises

1. Example:

I saw John this morning.
What was he doing when you saw him?

1. I saw Tim yesterday.
2. I saw Jenny this morning.
3. I saw you in town last week.
4. I saw Tim and John last night.
5. I saw Mrs Brown at the weekend.
6. I saw you and your brother this afternoon.

2. Example:

I (do) my homework when I (hear) a strange noise.

I was doing my homework when I heard a strange noise.

1. I (walk) home when I (see) my friend.
2. They (have) their dinner when the thief (come).
3. He (get on) the bus when he (drop) all his books.
4. I (have) a bath when I (see) a spider.
5. She (watch) television when we (arrive).
6. It (rain) when I (go out).

3. Example:

When he (hear) the noise, he (drop) his pen.
When he heard the noise, he dropped his pen.

1. When she (see) the spider, she (run) out of the room.
2. When they (arrive), they (put) their cases in the hall.
3. When the television (explode), everybody (be) very surprised.
4. When he (see) the photographs, he (laugh).
5. I (be) very pleased when I (find) my watch.
6. When the teacher (come) into the room, we all (stand up).

4. Example:

run / across / road
He ran across the road.

1. run / across / garden
2. swim / across / lake
3. run / up / ladder
4. walk / up / hill
5. run / down / street
6. walk / down / road

Vocabulaire

eye œil
 face visage
 midnight minuit
 pie tarte
 tea goûter
 saucepan casserole
 shoulder épaule
 someone quelqu'un

closed fermé

to explode exploser
to forget oublier
to mend réparer
to move bouger
to stand up se mettre debout / se lever
to wake up se réveiller

Are you all right? Ça va?

They ran across the garden. Ils ont traversé le jardin en courant.

Well done! Bravo!

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. **She was making an apple pie.**
 Elle faisait une tarte aux pommes.

On emploie le **prétérit progressif** (« **past continuous** ») pour décrire une action en cours dans le passé. Le plus souvent, on ne sait pas quand cette action a commencé.

2. a) **He was working when he heard a noise.**
 Il était en train de travailler quand il a entendu un bruit.

Le déroulement de la première action, indiqué par un **prétérit progressif** (« **past continuous** »), est brusquement interrompu par la seconde action, exprimée par un **prétérit simple** (« **simple past** »).

- b) **When he heard the noise, he dropped his pen.**
 Quand il entendit le bruit, il lâcha son stylo.

Ici, les deux actions se suivent. Les deux verbes sont au **prétérit simple** (« **simple past** »).

3. **They ran across the garden.**
 Ils ont traversé le jardin en courant.
She walked down the street.
 Elle a descendu la rue à pied.

En anglais, c'est souvent une préposition (across, down) qui indique la direction du mouvement, et non pas un verbe comme en français.

Attention à l'orthographe !

To make; she's making.
 To come; she's coming.

Dictation

I went to the greengrocer's yesterday to buy some vegetables. In front of the shop I saw a purse on the pavement. I showed the greengrocer the purse, but it wasn't his. There were two women in the shop. They looked at it too, but it wasn't theirs. Whose purse was it then? I opened it and I found a name on a piece of paper. How strange! The name was similar to mine. I took the purse home. It was my mother's.

Exercises

1. Example:

That's my umbrella.

That's my umbrella. It's mine.

1. That's my pen.
2. That's his map.
3. That's your watch.
4. That's her suitcase.
5. That's their key.
6. That's our boat.

2. Example:

Whose coat is that? (Jenny)

Whose coat is that? It's Jenny's.

1. Whose dog is that? (Kathy)
2. Whose bag is that? (Mrs Millett)
3. Whose car is that? (Mr Hubbard)
4. Whose ball is that? (Andy)
5. Whose horse is that? (Jenny)
6. Whose handkerchief is that? (John)

3. Example:

butcher's / buy some meat

She's going to the butcher's to buy some meat.

1. grocer's / buy some sugar
2. greengrocer's / buy some potatoes
3. cinema / see a film
4. town / meet a friend
5. station / catch a train
6. Greenhurst / do the shopping

4. Put a sentence in the first group with a sentence in the second group.

1. I must take all this medicine.
 2. We're going on holiday tomorrow.
 3. Brian often hits me.
 4. Mrs Millett's standing on her head.
 5. My uncle gave me a pound yesterday.
 6. My friend has got green hair.
- a. How funny!
 - b. How awfull!
 - c. How nice!
 - d. How lovely!
 - e. How strange!
 - f. How horrible!

Vocabulaire

the baker's la boulangerie
the butcher's la boucherie
the chemist's la pharmacie
the greengrocer's le marchand de légumes
the grocer's l'épicerie
list liste
paper papier
purse porte-monnaie
river fleuve / rivière
stamp timbre
vegetable légume
similar pareil / semblable
at first d'abord
still toujours
to need avoir besoin de

How strange! Que c'est étrange!
What's she going to the butcher's for? Pourquoi va-t-elle chez le boucher?
Whose key is it, then? A qui est cette clé, alors?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. Voici les pronoms possessifs :

mine	le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes
yours	le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes
his / hers	le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes
ours	le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres
yours	le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres
theirs	le leur, la leur, les leurs

- 2. It's Jenny's umbrella.** C'est le parapluie de Jenny.
It's the boys' key. C'est la clé des garçons.
It's the children's room. C'est la chambre des enfants.

Attention à l'ordre des mots du cas possessif :

article + possesseur + 's + nom possédé.

Quand le possesseur est un nom propre, il n'y a pas d'article.

Quand le possesseur est un nom au pluriel se terminant par « s », on ajoute seulement « ' ».

Attention aux pluriels irréguliers comme « children ».

- 3. Whose umbrella is this? It's Jenny's.**
 A qui est ce parapluie? C'est celui de Jenny.
On n'a pas besoin de répéter le nom de l'objet possédé s'il a été dit dans la phrase précédente.

- 4. She's going to the butcher's.**
 Elle va chez le boucher.

Le mot « shop » est sous-entendu.

- 5. I must go to the post office to buy some stamps.**
 Il faut que j'aille à la poste pour acheter des timbres.

La préposition « to » de l'infinitif peut servir à exprimer le but.

Attention à l'orthographe !

A glass; two glasses.
To swim; he's swimming.

Dictation

Last weekend Peter went to stay at his uncle's old house in the country. The house was very dark inside. There was no paint on the walls. There wasn't any furniture in the living-room and there were no beds in the bedroom. Peter went into the kitchen to make some tea, but he couldn't find any cups, and there wasn't any tea in the cupboard. There was a poster on the wall. It said: « Don't drink any water! It isn't clean! » Peter went to his car to get his tent, and that night he slept in the garden.

Exercises

1. Example:

I / bread

Can I have some bread, please?

1. I / paper
2. he / coffee
3. she / sandwiches
4. I / brushes
5. we / paint
6. they / pencils

2. Example:

Can I have some bread, please?

I'm sorry, there's no bread.

1. Can I have some tea, please?
2. Can I have some sugar, please?
3. Can I have some biscuits, please?
4. Can I have some oranges, please?
5. Can I have some toothpaste, please?
6. Can I have some apples, please?

3. Complete these sentences with « some, any, no ».

1. Is there ... milk in the fridge?
2. Can I have ... milk, please?
3. Oh dear! We haven't got ... sugar.
4. I'll have ... tea, please.
5. Have we got ... beer?
6. There's ... paint, but there's ... paper.
We'll buy ... paper this afternoon.
7. I want ... red paint and ... blue paint.
8. We haven't got ... vegetables.
9. Do you need ... stamps?
10. I'm going to the grocer's to buy ... eggs.
11. Is there ... whisky or wine in the cupboard?
12. There's ... whisky, but we haven't got ... wine.

Vocabulaire

birthday card carte d'anniversaire

brush pinceau

captain capitaine

cupboard placard

lord seigneur

paint peinture

pencil crayon

poster affiche

soldier soldat

tent tente

toothpaste dentifrice

dark noir

underlined souligné

inside dedans

to get chercher

There's no paint. Il n'y a pas de peinture.

What a pity! Quel dommage!

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. There's some paint. Il y a de la peinture.

There are some brushes. Il y a des pinceaux.

There isn't any paint. Il n'y a pas de peinture.

There aren't any brushes. Il n'y a pas de pinceaux.

« Some » et « any » sont invariables. Ils s'emploient avec des indénombrables (paint, toothpaste, sugar) ou des noms pluriels.

On emploie « some » dans les phrases affirmatives et « any » dans les phrases négatives.

2. Dans les phrases interrogatives, on emploie soit « any » soit « some ».

Is there any paint? Est-ce qu'il y a de la peinture ?

Are there any brushes? Est-ce qu'il y a des pinceaux ?

On ne sait pas s'il y a de la peinture ou des pinceaux : on emploie « any ».

Can I have some paint? Puis-je avoir de la peinture ?

Can I have some brushes? Puis-je avoir des pinceaux ?

La question n'est pas de savoir s'il y a de la peinture ou des pinceaux, mais de savoir si on va vous en donner ou non ; on emploie « some ».

3. There isn't any paper. } Il n'y a pas de papier.

There's no paper. }

There aren't any brushes. } Il n'y a pas de pinceaux.

There are no brushes. }

Verbe à la forme négative + « any » = verbe à la forme affirmative + « no ».

4. He's got some paint.

He's got some.

He hasn't got any paint.

He hasn't got any.

« Some » et « any » peuvent être adjectifs ou pronoms.

Attention à l'orthographe !

A brush; two brushes.

A sandwich; two sandwiches.

Dictation

I was sitting at home by the fire yesterday evening when, suddenly, I heard something outside. I was worried, because there was no one at home except me. I went outside and I walked round the house. At first I couldn't see anything. Then I saw a light shine under the trees. I ran towards it. I couldn't believe my eyes. There was a cow under the trees, and there was a boy sitting on the cow's back with a lamp in his hand. « Who are you? » I asked. « I'm a cowboy! » he answered.

Exercises

1. Example:

I wanted to buy something for Sue.

Did you buy anything for Sue?

1. I wanted to give her something for her birthday.
2. I wanted to tell someone I was angry.
3. I wanted to go somewhere in Spain.
4. I wanted to do something to help her.
5. I wanted to ask someone the way.
6. I wanted to sit somewhere near the front.

2. Example:

Is there anyone in the garden?

No, there's no one in the garden.

1. Is there anyone at the door?
2. Is there anyone outside the tent?
3. Is there anything in my eye?
4. Is there anything under the bed?
5. Is the cat anywhere in the house?
6. Is it anywhere in the field?

3. Complete these sentences with « someone, anything », etc.

1. Where are my glasses? I can't find them . . .
2. There's . . . in the fridge. It's empty.
3. Look! There's . . . in the garden. Who is it?
4. « I can hear a noise. » « Well, I can't hear . . . »
5. We looked in the kitchen, but it was . . . there.
6. Did you know . . . at the party?
7. There's . . . in the park because it's raining.
8. I think there's . . . outside the tent. I can hear voices.
9. Is there . . . in the bathroom?
10. I think he lives . . . in Scotland.
11. I've got . . . in my eye. It hurts.
12. Did you buy . . . at the shops?

Vocabulaire

back dos

cow vache

fire feu

home foyer

light lumière

unhappy malheureux

worried inquiet

outside dehors

tonight cette nuit / ce soir

to go to sleep s'endormir

to run away se sauver

to walk away s'éloigner

to walk round contourner

Help! Au secours!

It's windy. Il y a du vent.

What is it now? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a maintenant?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. **Is there anyone there?** Est-ce qu'il y a quelqu'un?

Yes, there's someone there. Oui, il y a quelqu'un.

No, there's no one there.

No, there isn't anyone there.

} Non, il n'y a personne.

Is there anything there? Est-ce qu'il y a quelque chose?

Yes, there's something there. Oui, il y a quelque chose.

No, there's nothing there.

No, there isn't anything there.

} Non, il n'y a rien.

Is he anywhere in the house? Est-il quelque part dans la maison?

Yes, he's somewhere in the house. Oui, il est quelque part dans la maison.

No, he's nowhere in the house.

No, he isn't anywhere in the house.

} Non, il n'est nulle part dans la maison.

Les composés de « some, any, no » suivent les mêmes règles que « some, any, no » (voir Unit 7).

2. **Everyone's here.** } **Everybody's here.** } Tout le monde est là.

N.B. : Everyone = everybody; someone = somebody; anyone = anybody; no one = nobody.

3. **I heard something move.** J'ai entendu quelque chose bouger.

She watched him walk away. Elle le regarda s'éloigner.

Les verbes « to hear, to watch, to see » sont suivis de l'infinitif sans « to ».

Attention à l'orthographe !

Nothing; nowhere; nobody; no one.

« No one » s'écrit en deux mots.

Dictation

When I was in the army I often did the cooking. One day I was cooking some chicken for the soldiers when the oven exploded. There were chickens all over the floor, and one went through the window. The captain ran into the room. He was carrying a hot chicken. «Are you enjoying yourself?» he asked. «This bird flew into my arms when I was walking near the kitchen.» «Well, sir,» I answered. «You're the captain, and I wanted to give you your dinner first!»

Exercises

1. Example:

Did anyone help you?
No, I did it myself.

1. Did anyone help her?
2. Did anyone help him?
3. Did anyone help them?
4. Did anyone help you? (I)
5. Did anyone help you? (we)
6. Did anyone help me?

2. Example:

You / hurt
You must be careful. You'll hurt yourself.

1. You / cut
2. I / burn
3. He / hurt
4. She / cut
5. We / burn
6. They / hurt

3. Complete these sentences with «myself, himself», etc.

1. He cut ... when he was opening a tin.
2. The party was very good. I enjoyed
3. She was on television yesterday. She saw ... on television.
4. It's hot. You'll burn
5. We'll be very careful. We won't hurt
6. He's very strange. He often talks to
7. I love films. I always enjoy ... when I go to the cinema.
8. She's looking at ... in the mirror.
9. You and John must be careful. You'll hurt
10. He fell off the horse and hurt
11. They always enjoy ... when they go out.
12. «Who's she talking to?» «No one! She's talking to»

Vocabulaire

army armée
chicken poulet
ear oreille
model plane maquette d'avion
moon lune
mouth bouche
oven four

easy facile

all over partout
through à travers / par

to break casser
to cut couper
to finish finir

He's enjoying himself. Il s'amuse.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. Voici les pronoms réfléchis :

I enjoyed myself.
 You enjoyed yourself.
 He enjoyed himself.
 She enjoyed herself.
 We enjoyed ourselves.
 You enjoyed yourselves.
 They enjoyed themselves.

2. He cut himself. Il s'est coupé.

We enjoyed ourselves. Nous nous sommes bien amusés.

Les pronoms réfléchis transforment le verbe en verbe pronominal.

I did it myself. Je l'ai fait moi-même.

Les pronoms réfléchis renforcent le sujet.

3. What a lovely poster! Quelle belle affiche!

What lovely coffee! Quel bon café!

What lovely cakes! Quels bons gâteaux!

Remarquez l'absence de l'article indéfini, devant les indénombrables et les noms pluriels, dans les phrases exclamatives.

Attention à l'orthographe !

Youself; yourselves.

To run; he's running.

Dictation

My English teacher invited me to lunch yesterday. At one o'clock we went into the dining-room. I never eat very much, but he gave me a plate full of food. There was too much. When my teacher went out of the room, I put a little cheese, a few potatoes and a bit of ham into my handkerchief. When he came back there was nothing left on my plate. Then he gave me some orange juice, but he dropped a little on his trousers. « Oh dear! » he said. « Can you lend me your handkerchief? »

Exercises

1. Example:

Is there much bread?

No, there's only a little.

1. Is there much chicken?
2. Have you got much money?
3. Do you speak much English?
4. Did you eat much ham?
5. Did she buy much fruit?
6. Have we got much cheese?

2. Example:

Are there many sandwiches?

No, there are only a few.

1. Are there many cakes?
2. Has she got many friends?
3. Have you got many records?
4. Will there be many people at the party?
5. Did you see many animals?
6. Are there many tents in the field?

3. Complete these sentences with « too much » or « too many ».

1. He ate ... cakes and now he feels ill.
2. We made ... noise. Someone heard us.
3. We've got ... plates. We only need six.
4. Don't buy ... cheese. Jenny and Sue don't like it.
5. He gave me ... ham. I only wanted a little.
6. She's very fat. She eats ... sweets.

4. Complete these sentences with « a few, a little, a bit ».

1. I'm ... tired. I think I'll go to bed.
2. There are ... eggs in the fridge.
3. We've got ... wine, but there isn't much.
4. I don't want many, I only want
5. He wasn't angry, but he was ... surprised.
6. « Do you want some sugar? » « I'll have ... please. »

Vocabulaire

cave grotte
 cheese fromage
 dining-room salle à manger
 ham jambon
 leg jambe
 orange juice jus d'orange
 sound son / bruit

ill malade

a bit } un peu
 a little }
 a few quelques
 too much } trop (de)
 too many }

to hope espérer
 to repeat répéter
 to start commencer

all day pendant toute la journée
 There's a little ham left. Il reste un peu de jambon.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. Is there much ham? No, there isn't much ham.

Are there many cakes? No, there aren't many cakes.

Dans les phrases interrogatives et négatives, on emploie « much » devant les indénombrables, et « many » devant les noms pluriels.

There's a lot of ham.

There are a lot of cakes.

Dans les phrases affirmatives, on emploie « a lot of » devant les noms indénombrables et devant les noms pluriels.

Is there a lot of ham?

There aren't a lot of cakes.

Dans les phrases interrogatives et négatives, « a lot of » peut remplacer « much » et « many ».

2. There's a little cheese. Il y a un peu de fromage.

There are a few sandwiches. Il y a quelques sandwichés.

On emploie « a little » devant les indénombrables, et « a few » devant les noms pluriels.

3. There isn't much.

We haven't got many.

I've got a lot.

There's only a little.

There are a few left.

« Much, many, a lot, a little, a few » peuvent être pronoms.

4. He's a little tired. } Il est un peu fatigué.
 He's a bit tired. }

I've got a little cheese. } J'ai un peu de fromage.
 I've got a bit of cheese. }

« A little » peut être remplacé par « a bit » devant un adjectif, et « a bit of » devant un nom. « A bit » est plus familier.

Attention à l'orthographe !

A potato; two potatoes.

A thief; two thieves.



Summary of verb forms

«To have to»

What do you have to do?

I have to do the cooking.

Do you have to do the cooking?

Yes, I do.

or

No, I don't.

You have to do the cooking, don't you?
You don't have to do the cooking, do you?

Dictation

When I go to my Aunt Martha's, I have to work very hard. You see, she's about eighty and she can't walk very well. Every week I have to clean the house and do the shopping. I have to do all the washing-up too. One day I had a good idea. Now, when it rains, I put all the dirty cups and plates in the garden. Then, when they're clean, I bring them into the kitchen, put them in the oven, and turn the gas on.

Exercises

1. Make six sentences. Take one part from the first group and the other part from the second group.

1. He has to go to prison
 2. He has to take the medicine
 3. He has to go to bed early
 4. He has to wear a uniform
 5. He has to cook the meals on Sunday
 6. He has to get up early
- a. because he's only six.
 - b. because his wife stays in bed.
 - c. because he's a policeman.
 - d. because he's ill.
 - e. because he goes to work at seven o'clock.
 - f. because he stole some money.

2. Example:

I'm leaving now.

Do you have to leave now?

1. I'm staying at home this evening.
2. He's doing his homework.
3. She's seeing the doctor tomorrow.
4. They're working on Saturday.
5. I'm going to my aunt's house.
6. She's wearing a uniform.

3. Example:

He / not go

He doesn't have to go, does he?

1. She / not sell it
2. He / work very hard
3. They / not help us
4. We / leave now
5. I / not go to bed
6. She / bring her brother

4. Complete these sentences with «don't have to» or «mustn't».

1. You ... shout. I can hear you.
2. You ... shout. You'll wake everyone up.
3. You ... smoke at the theatre.
4. He ... do it now. He can do it tomorrow.
5. You ... open the oven. The cake isn't ready.
6. She ... work because she's very rich.



Vocabulaire

aunt tante
carrot carotte
ceiling plafond
gas gaz

glad content / heureux
stone (en) pierre

hard (adj. and adv.) dur

about vers / environ / à peu près

to bring apporter / amener
to close fermer
to cross traverser
to have to devoir
to turn on ouvrir / allumer

At Aunt Martha's. Chez Tante Martha.
Never mind! Ne t'en fais pas!

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. I must cook the dinner. My husband's hungry.

Il faut que je prépare le dîner. Mon mari a très faim.

You must cook the dinner. The children are hungry.

Il faut que tu prépares le dîner. Les enfants ont faim.

« Must » exprime ou bien une obligation personnelle, ou bien un ordre.

I have to cook the dinner. It's my job.

Il faut que je prépare le dîner. C'est mon travail.

« Have to » exprime une obligation habituelle, imposée par une autorité extérieure.

2. He mustn't work. The doctor says he's too ill.

Il ne faut pas qu'il travaille. Le docteur dit qu'il est trop malade.

« Mustn't » exprime une interdiction.

He doesn't have to work, because he's very rich.

Il n'est pas obligé de travailler, parce qu'il est très riche.

« Don't have to » veut dire qu'il n'y a pas d'obligation : on peut choisir l'une ou l'autre solution.

3. Turn the oven on! } Turn on the oven! }

Allume le four!

Quand le complément d'objet du verbe « to turn on » est un nom, il se place avant ou après la préposition « on ».

Turn it on! Allume-le!

Quand c'est un pronom, il se place toujours avant la préposition.

Attention à l'orthographe !

To try; he tried.

Dictation

When I was painting my bedroom, I fell off the ladder. I dropped the paint all over the floor and all over my trousers too. My god-mother came to the house. « We'll have to clean the carpet, » she said, « and you'll have to throw those trousers away. » Suddenly my room was full of servants. They cleaned the carpet and they gave me some new trousers. Then the clock struck twelve. The servants ran away with my new trousers, and there was an enormous circle of paint on the carpet again.

Exercises

- 1.** Put a word in the first group with a word in the second group, and then make a sentence like the example.

Example:

meat / butcher's

I want to buy some meat, so I'll have to go to the butcher's.

1. eggs
2. bread
3. vegetables
4. stamps
5. chicken
6. toothpaste
- a. post office
- b. greengrocer's
- c. butcher's
- d. baker's
- e. grocer's
- f. chemist's

2. Example:

like / coffee / tea

I don't like coffee and I don't like tea either.

1. like / cheese / ham

2. want / a biscuit / a cake
3. speak / Italian / Spanish
4. know / Peter / Paul
5. have got / a cat / a dog
6. play / football / tennis

3. Example:

I / go to bed / seven o'clock
I had to go to bed at seven o'clock.

1. I / visit my aunt / Saturday
2. He / go to prison / January
3. We / leave the party / eight o'clock
4. She / finish it / morning
5. They / prepare all the food / Friday
6. I / help my mother / weekend

4. Example:

I went early.
Did you have to go early?

1. She threw them away.
2. He painted the ceiling.
3. We slept in a field.
4. I told the teacher.
5. She left at midnight.
6. He wrote them again.

Vocabulaire

coach carrosse
desk bureau
god-mother marraine
ink encre
knee genou
mile mille (1 609 mètres)
servant domestique
soap savon
visit visite

enormous énorme
poor pauvre

above au-dessus (de)

to paint peindre
to strike (clock) sonner
to sweep balayer
to throw away jeter
to use employer / utiliser / se servir de

on the way back au retour
on their hands and knees à quatre pattes
the back of the cave le fond de la grotte
the right size la bonne taille
There weren't any buses either. Il n'y avait pas de bus non plus.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. **I must do it.** { Je dois le faire.
Il faut que je le fasse.
- I had to do it.** { Je devais (j'ai dû) le faire.
Il fallait (il a fallu) que je le fasse.
- I'll have to do it.** { Je devrai le faire.
Il faudra que je le fasse.

« Must » est un verbe défectif : il ne se conjugue pas à tous les temps ; au futur et au présent on le remplace par « to have to ».

2. **I don't want to leave.** She doesn't want to leave either.
Je ne veux pas partir. Elle ne veut pas (partir) non plus.

There weren't any trains and there weren't any buses either.
Il n'y avait pas de trains et (il n'y avait) pas d'autobus non plus.

Remarquez l'emploi de « either », à la fin d'une phrase négative, pour dire « pas... non plus ».

3. **Go and get it!** Va le chercher!
Come and see me! Viens me voir!

Attention à la présence de « and » pour relier deux impératifs dont le premier est « go » ou « come ».

4. **Her leg hurts.**
Elle a mal à la jambe.
Trojan took her hand.
Trojan lui prit la main.
They put their hands over their ears.
Ils se mirent les mains sur les oreilles.

En anglais, les noms des parties du corps sont précédés de l'adjectif possessif, et non pas de l'article défini comme en français.

Attention à l'orthographe !
Big ; bigger.

Vocabulaire

button bouton
clue indice
goal but
knife (knives) couteau (couteaux)
lift ascenseur
pile tas
stone pierre / caillou
team équipe
treasure hunt chasse au trésor
wood bois

each chaque

without sans

to destroy détruire
to press appuyer
to score marquer
to spend (time) passer (du temps)
to win gagner

for ever à jamais
Let's find him! Trouvons-le!
Thank goodness! Dieu merci!

Contraction

Let's let us

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

Let's go to the zoo. Allons au zoo.
Let's ask Jenny. Demandons à Jenny.

La première personne du pluriel de l'impératif se forme avec « let's » et l'infinitif sans « to ».

Attention à l'orthographe !
A knife: two knives.

Dictation

If you sit on me, you'll hurt yourself. If you use me, I'll write your name in wood, but not in stone. If you want to eat some meat, you'll need me. If your pencil doesn't write very well, I'll help you. If you throw me, I'll be dangerous, so be careful! You can't spend a day without me. What am I? I'll give you a clue. I've got five letters, and the first one is « k ».

Exercises

1. Example:

do tomorrow / go to the zoo

What shall we do tomorrow? Let's go to the zoo.

1. have for lunch / have some chicken
2. buy Jenny / buy her a watch
3. watch on television / watch the film
4. do next summer / go to England
5. wear at the party / wear our new trousers
6. make / make a poster

2. Put each sentence in the first group with a sentence in the second group.

1. I'm hungry.
 2. I'm thirsty.
 3. I'm tired.
 4. I'm hot.
 5. I'm frightened.
 6. I'm fed up.
- a. Let's open the window.
 - b. Let's telephone the police.
 - c. Let's make some sandwiches.
 - d. Let's have a party.
 - e. Let's have a drink.
 - f. Let's go to bed.

3. Example:

write to Bob / I have time

Are you going to write to Bob?

I'll write to him if I have time.

1. tell Mary / I see her
2. help Mr Brown / he asks me
3. cook the breakfast tomorrow / I get up early
4. play football on Saturday / my knee doesn't hurt
5. press that button / nobody comes
6. go riding tomorrow / it doesn't rain

4. Make six sentences. Take one part from the first group and the other part from the second group.

1. If you shout,
 2. If they score another goal,
 3. If you press the red button,
 4. If you touch that dog,
 5. If he wins the money,
 6. If he forgets my birthday,
- a. they'll win the match.
 - b. it'll bite you.
 - c. he'll buy a new car.
 - d. I'll be very angry.
 - e. the lift will stop.
 - f. you'll wake her up.

Summary of verb forms

« I'll be able... »

When will you be able to come?

I'll be able to come tomorrow.

Will you be able to come tomorrow?

Yes, I will. or No, I won't.

You'll be able to come tomorrow, won't you?
You won't be able to come tomorrow, will you?

Dictation

I'm learning how to ski. One of my friends is teaching me. He can ski very well. We were both skiing this morning when we came to some trees. My friend went to the right, and I went to the left by mistake. I'm never lucky. There was a big pile of wet snow in front of me, and I couldn't stop. When my friend came back, he couldn't see me at first. Then he saw a bit of snow move in the pile. « I can see you, » he shouted. He thought I was playing !

Exercises

1. Example:

Can we go today ?

No, we can't, but we'll be able to go tomorrow.

1. Can he do it today ?

2. Can she see them today ?

3. Can you help me today ?

4. Can we escape today ?

5. Can you teach me today ?

6. Can I go riding today ?

3. Example:

they / come tomorrow

Will they be able to come tomorrow ?

1. he / play next week

2. they / mend the record-player

3. you / find the way

4. she / come on Saturday

5. we / talk to him

6. I / go to the beach

2. Find verbs to complete these sentences.

1. Birds can ... but they can't

2. Horses can ... but they can't

3. Spiders can ... but they can't

4. Fish can ... but they can't

5. I can ... but I can't

6. Cats can ... but they can't

4. Put these words into two groups. All the words in each group must have the same vowel sound.

piece, leave, Tim, wind, week, team, lift, hill, free, hit, tea, green.

Vocabulaire

place endroit
record-player tourne-disque
vowel voyelle

both tous les deux

dry sec
wet mouillé / humide

so tellement / si
yet encore.

to be able pouvoir
to be lucky avoir de la chance
to change (se) changer
to choose choisir
to escape s'échapper
to get into monter dans
to learn apprendre
to ski faire du ski
to teach apprendre / enseigner

by mistake par erreur
If you like. Si tu veux.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. He can come today.

He'll be able to come tomorrow.

« Can », de même que « must », est un verbe défectif. Au futur, on le remplace par « to be able to ».

2. Can you swim? Est-ce que tu sais nager?

Can you speak English? Est-ce que tu parles anglais?

« Can » exprime la capacité physique ou intellectuelle.

Can you see him? Est-ce que tu peux le voir?

« Can » exprime la possibilité.

Can I go, please? Est-ce que je peux m'en aller, s'il vous plaît?

« Can » exprime la permission.

« Can » a le sens des verbes « savoir » et « pouvoir ».

Attention à l'orthographe !

To ride; he's riding.

Dictation

The two boys couldn't see anything in the darkness. Their boat was in the middle of an angry sea. They were moving very slowly towards the coast. « I'll be so glad when we reach the coast, » thought John. « But we'll never reach the coast if the wind doesn't fall. » He remembered his father's words: « Don't stay in the boat too long ! Come back before five o'clock ! See you soon. » It was seven o'clock now. « I hope they'll look for us, » thought John.

Exercises

- 1.** Make six sentences. Take one part from the first group and the other part from the second group.

1. I'll leave school
 2. We'll go out
 3. He'll get some money
 4. I'll tell him
 5. He'll have to find a job
 6. We'll have a meal
- a. when the rain stops.
 - b. when we reach the next town.
 - c. when I'm sixteen.
 - d. when he leaves school.
 - e. when he comes.
 - f. when he goes to the bank.

- 2.** Complete these sentences.

1. We'll be able to see the sea when ...
2. We won't do any work when ...
3. We'll have to tell him when ...
4. We'll meet some English people when ...
5. We'll be able to escape when ...
6. We'll be able to go swimming when ...

3. Example:

She / frightened / see / cat
She'll be frightened when she sees the cat.

1. He / angry / see / ink
2. She / frightened / see / spider
3. He / pleased / open / present
4. She / worried / read / letter
5. They / happy / find / money
6. She / sad / leave / country

4. Example:

He was very quick. He reached the top ...
He was very quick. He reached the top quickly.

1. She was very sad. She spoke ...
2. They were very nice. They asked us ...
3. He was very happy. He laughed ...
4. They were very bad. They played ...
5. He was very angry. He looked at them ...
6. He was very glad. He took it ...

Vocabulaire

coast côte
cream crème
darkness obscurité
view vue / perspective
violinist violoniste

high haut
lots of beaucoup de

nicely gentiment
quickly vite / rapidement
slowly lentement
too long trop longtemps

before avant

to frighten faire peur à
to hide (se) cacher
to reach gagner / arriver à / atteindre
to take off enlever

See you soon. A bientôt.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. They'll have lunch when they reach the top of the hill.
 Ils déjeuneront quand ils atteindront le sommet de la colline.

Dans une subordonnée de temps à sens futur introduite par « when », le verbe est au présent. En anglais, on n'emploie jamais le futur dans les propositions subordonnées de temps.

2. It's a slow train. It goes slowly.

« Slow » est un adjectif, et « slowly » est un adverbe. L'adverbe se forme le plus souvent en ajoutant « -ly » à l'adjectif.

Les adverbes de manière (slowly, angrily, nicely) se placent généralement après le verbe qu'ils modifient (attention, c'est le contraire des adverbes « usually, always, sometimes, never, often » ; voir Unit 1).

3. He's got a lot of money. }
 He's got lots of money. }

« A lot of » et « lots of » ont exactement le même sens ; « lots of » est plus familier.

Attention à l'orthographe !

Happy; happily.
 Angry; angrily.

Summary of verb forms

Present perfect

I've		I haven't	
You've		You haven't	
He's	finished.	He hasn't	
She's		She hasn't	
We've		We haven't	
You've		You haven't	
They've		They haven't	finished.
Have I		I have.	I haven't.
Have you		you have.	you haven't.
Has he		he has.	he hasn't.
Has she	finished?	Yes, she has.	No,
Have we		we have.	she hasn't.
Have you		you have.	we haven't.
Have they		they have.	you haven't.
She's finished, hasn't she? You haven't finished, have you?			

Dictation

I'm very worried because I've lost my English book. I can't find it anywhere. I've looked in all the classrooms and in the library too. I've asked my teacher, but she hasn't seen it. My friends haven't seen it either. It's disappeared completely, and I need it to do my homework. You haven't lost your English book, have you? Can you do my homework for me?

Exercises

1. Example:

You can't read my book. (lose)
You can't read my book. I've lost it.

1. Do you know where my pen is? (lose)
2. I don't want to watch this film. (see)
3. Here are your glasses! (find)
4. The oven's hot. (turn on)
5. My books are still at home. (forget)
6. The car's clean now. (wash)

2. Example:

Have you seen the toothpaste? It / disappear
Have you seen the toothpaste? It's disappeared.

1. Can you see the spider? It / disappear
2. The poster's ready now. We / finish it
3. You can't go in now. The concert / start
4. Look! They're over there. They / cross the road
5. I can't hear now. He / close the door
6. The lift's coming. I / press the button

3. Example:

Have you seen Bob? Yes,
Have you seen Bob? Yes, I have.

1. Have you finished? Yes,
2. Has the match started? Yes,
3. Have they found it? Yes,
4. Have you looked in the bathroom? No,
5. Has she gone? No,
6. Has he fallen in? No,

4. Example:

You've written the letters,
You've written the letters, haven't you?

1. You've lost it,
2. He's gone,
3. We've looked everywhere,
4. You haven't seen Bob,
5. He hasn't found them,
6. They haven't seen the film,

Vocabulaire

emblem emblème
end fin

library bibliothèque

completely complètement
once une fois
twice deux fois

to brush brosser
to disappear disparaître
to dry sécher
to post mettre à la poste / poster
to turn tourner

Contractions

She's finished. She has finished.
They've written. They have written.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. I've finished.
 He's arrived.
 I've seen it.

Le « present perfect » se forme avec l'auxiliaire « to have » et le participe passé du verbe conjugué.

Le présent et le participe passé des verbes réguliers ont la même forme (« ed / -d »). Un grand nombre de verbes ont un participe passé irrégulier : voir liste page 155.

2. On emploie le « present perfect » pour parler d'une action passée aux conséquences présentes.

She's written a letter and now she's going to post it.
 Elle a écrit une lettre et maintenant elle va la poster.

Dans cet exemple, la première action vient de se terminer.

Bob's disappeared. I can't find him.
 Bob a disparu. Je ne le trouve pas.

Dans cet exemple, Bob n'a toujours pas réapparu.

Dictation

My name's Tom, and I've got a sister called Sally. My sister Sally talks too much. She tells everyone she's a wonderful actress, but she's only acted in one play at school. She's been to Greece once, but she says she's visited lots of different countries. When her friends invite her to the cinema, she says she's already seen the film. When they show her a new book, she says she's already read it. But my sister isn't always stupid. Recently I heard her say that she had a very intelligent brother.

Exercises

1. Example:

I want to be in a play.
I've never been in a play.

1. I want to sing in a concert.
2. He wants to see a lion.
3. I want to ride a horse.
4. We want to visit the palace.
5. She wants to go to Spain.
6. They want to have a big party.

2. Example:

Let's go to the circus.
I've never been to the circus.

1. Let's go to the zoo.
2. Let's go to Italy.
3. Let's go to England.
4. Let's go to the swimming-pool.
5. Let's go to London.
6. Let's go to the new restaurant.

3. Example:

you / see a lion
Have you ever seen a lion?

1. he / see the Queen
2. they / travel by boat
3. she / go to Germany
4. you / be in a play
5. he / ride a horse
6. you / sing in a concert

4. Example:

Wash your hair!
I've already washed it.

1. Wash the car!
2. Clean your shoes!
3. Tidy your room!
4. Do your homework!
5. Say thank you!
6. Close the window!

Vocabulaire

actress	actrice
crowd	foule
fork	fourchette
Greece	Grèce
play	pièce de théâtre
spoon	cuillère
stress	accent
wonderful	merveilleux
quite	assez
already	déjà
friendly	amical
recently	récemment
to act	jouer

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. I saw it last week. Je l'ai vu la semaine dernière.

Le temps de l'action est précisé : on emploie le présent (« simple past »).

I've already seen it. Je l'ai déjà vu.

I've never seen a lion. Je n'ai jamais vu de lion.

On ne sait pas quand l'action s'est passée : on emploie le « present perfect ».

2. He's been to the circus. Il est allé au cirque.

He's gone to the circus. Il est allé au cirque.

« He's been » et « he's gone » se traduisent de la même manière. Mais on dit « he's been » pour indiquer qu'il est allé au cirque et qu'il en est revenu. On dit « he's gone » pour indiquer qu'il est allé au cirque et qu'il y est encore.

Attention à l'orthographe !

To travel; travelled.

Dictation

I've just looked at a book about a man who never finished what he wanted to do. One day he was painting a beautiful picture when his daughter put her foot through the paper. Once he found some treasure under the stairs, but someone stole it. « Nothing that I try to do goes well, » he said to himself, and he decided to go and jump in the river. But I don't know if the man's dead or not. You see, I put my book in the rubbish-bin by mistake. My mother has just emptied the rubbish-bin, so I can't finish the book!

Exercises

1. Example:

you / make the beds

Have you made the beds yet?

1. you / empty the rubbish-bin
2. he / do his homework
3. she / write the letters
4. they / cook the dinner
5. you / finish the book
6. she / see the spider

2. Example:

Have you made the beds yet?

Yes, I've just made them.

1. Have you cleaned your shoes yet?
2. Have you tidied your room yet?
3. Has she told her father yet?
4. Have they swept the floor yet?
5. Has he found the ball yet?
6. Have you asked Mr Brown yet?

3. Example:

He wants a record-player.

What else does he want?

1. He likes horror films.
2. He's got a new record-player.
3. He needs some money.
4. He does the gardening.
5. He wants a radio.
6. He's bought a pair of shoes.

4. Example:

Your shoes are on the bed!

Put them away!

1. Your books are on the floor!
2. Your socks are in the kitchen!
3. Your trousers are in the bathroom!
4. Your jacket's on the chair!
5. Your toothpaste's in the living-room!
6. Your record-player's in the hall!

Vocabulaire

daughter fille
 flash éclair
 jacket veste
 rubbish-bin poubelle
 stairs escalier

dead mort
 pretty joli
 useful utile

angrily en colère

to empty vider
to hold tenir
to put away ranger
to take away emmener

He's just seen him. Il vient de le voir.

What else? Quoi d'autre ?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. I've just finished. Je viens de finir.

« **Just** » indique qu'une action vient de se terminer. Il est accompagné du « **present perfect** ».

2. Have you swept the floor yet?

Est-ce que tu as déjà balayé ?

I haven't seen it yet.

Je ne l'ai pas encore vu.

« **Yet** » indique que l'action n'est pas encore faite, mais qu'elle va l'être bientôt : on emploie le « **present perfect** ».

3. What do we need? De quoi avons-nous besoin ?

What else do we need? De quoi d'autre avons-nous besoin ?

Who do you know? Qui connaît-tu ?

Who else do you know? Qui d'autre connaît-tu ?

Where did you go? Où es-tu allé ?

Where else did you go? A quel autre endroit es-tu allé ?

Attention à la nuance : pronom interrogatif + « **else** », dans le sens de « **autre** » (en plus).

Attention à l'orthographe !

To empty; emptied.

To tidy; tidied.

Dictation

I'm going to be in a play next week. It's called « Jack the Butcher ». I haven't got a big part. I'm a policeman, and all that I have to say is: « Excuse me ! Are you all right, Jack ? » My friend Brian has got a bigger part than I have. I can't understand why, because I think I'm a better actor than he is. But I suppose I'm lucky, because I don't have to go to many rehearsals. I'm going to play football tomorrow. Brian can't. He's going to learn his words.

Exercises

1. Example:

I can come in the morning,
I can come in the morning, but Sue can't.

1. I like pop music,
2. I can swim,
3. I speak French,
4. I'll be there tomorrow,
5. I understand,
6. I went to the party,

2. Example:

John can't come,
John can't come, but I can.

1. John isn't going,
2. John doesn't like him,
3. John won't tell you,
4. John isn't frightened,
5. John didn't believe her,
6. John isn't going to dance,

3. Example:

You've got a big part.
You've got a bigger part than I have.

1. You've got a good seat.
2. You dance well.
3. You're intelligent.
4. You drive fast.
5. You'll be happy.
6. You acted well.

4. Example:

Hilltop House / two miles
Where's Hilltop House ? It's two miles away.

1. the post office / half a mile
2. the hotel / five miles
3. the village / ten miles
4. the police station / a quarter of a mile
5. the town / twenty miles
6. the church / a mile

Vocabulaire

part rôle
rehearsal répétition

east est
north nord
south sud
west ouest

to fight se battre
to guess deviner
to quarrel se quereller / se disputer
to understand comprendre

how far . . . ? à combien . . . ?
on their way home en rentrant chez eux
two miles away à deux milles
You're right. Tu as raison.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. **I'm not going, but Tim is.** Je n'y vais pas, mais Tim y va.
I don't want one, but Tim does. Je n'en veux pas, mais Tim en veut.
I won't see him, but Tim will. Je ne le verrai pas, mais Tim le verra.
I haven't read it, but Tim has. Je ne l'ai pas lu, mais Tim l'a lu.
I didn't see her yesterday, but Tim did. Je ne l'ai pas vue hier, mais Tim l'a vue.
I wasn't looking, but Tim was. Je ne regardais pas, mais Tim regardait.

En anglais, il n'est pas nécessaire de répéter le verbe comme en français : il suffit de reprendre l'auxiliaire.

2. **Who knows the way?** { John.
 John does.
 John knows the way.

 Who's coming with me? { Sue.
 Sue is.
 Sue's coming with you.

Les trois réponses sont possibles. La seconde (sujet + auxiliaire) est la plus fréquente.

3. **Notez les deux constructions possibles :**

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| I'm not as old as he is.
I'm not as old as him.
.. « as » + sujet + auxiliaire.
.. « as » + (me, you, him, her, us, them). | Je ne suis pas aussi vieux que lui.
que moi.
You've got a bigger car than I have.
You've got a bigger car than me.
.. « than » + sujet + auxiliaire.
.. « than » + (me, you, him, her, us, them). | Vous avez une plus grosse voiture
que moi. |
|---|--|---|

Attention à l'orthographe !

Pretty; prettier.
 Friendly; friendlier.

Dictation

It was Christmas Day. I got up early and got dressed. I went into the living-room and found a pile of presents under the Christmas tree. I opened some of them. I was very disappointed. There was a piece of beef, a saucepan, a football and a plastic snake. I went to show them to my mother. « You've opened the wrong presents, » she said. « The beef's for the dog. The saucepan's for Aunt Helen, and the football and the snake are your brother's. Your presents are here. Look! I'll show them to you. »

Exercises

1. Example:

That's my book.

That's my book. Give it to me!

1. That's my jacket.
2. That's my bag.
3. Those are my boots.
4. Those are my socks.
5. That's my purse.
6. Those are my trousers.

2. Example:

the clothes / I / Sue

Where are the clothes?

I've given them to Sue.

1. my socks / I / Tim
2. my books / she / the teacher
3. your bracelet / I / my friend
4. his watch / he / John

5. the furniture / they / Mrs Millett

6. his sword / he / the guard

3. Example:

Did you see the film?

I saw some of it, but I didn't see all of it.

1. Did you read the article?
2. Did you eat the cheese?
3. Did you like the play?
4. Did you make the sandwiches?
5. Did you get the costumes?
6. Did you feed the pigs?

4. Put these words into two groups. All the words in each group must have the same vowel sound.

tall, north, bird, worse, heard, more, burnt, learn, warm, floor, shirt, talk.

Vocabulaire

beef bœuf
 cabbage chou
 Christmas Noël
 (a) football ballon de football
 perfume parfum
 rest reste
 snake serpent

disappointed déçu

badly mal

to get dressed s'habiller
 to get ready se préparer
 to push pousser

something else quelque chose d'autre
 the wrong costume le mauvais costume

in the same way de la même façon

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. Quand « to give, to show, to lend, to send » ont deux compléments (complément d'objet et complément d'attribution), il y a deux constructions possibles :

- a) She's given Bob the book.
 (She's given the book to Bob.) } Elle a donné le livre à Bob.
 She's given him the book.
 (She's given the book to him.) } Elle lui a donné le livre.

Ici le complément d'objet direct est un nom (« book »). On a le choix entre les deux constructions ; mais la première construction est la plus fréquente.

- b) She's given it to Bob. Elle l'a donné à Bob.
 She's given it to him. Elle le lui a donné.

Ici le complément d'objet direct est un pronom (« it »). Le complément d'attribution (nom ou pronom précédé de « to ») se met toujours après le complément d'objet direct.

2. Can I have some of your books?

Est-ce que je peux avoir quelques-uns de tes livres ?

Drink some of it ! Bois-en un peu !

Don't drink any of it ! N'en bois pas !

Drink all of it ! Bois tout !

Eat some of them ! Manges-en quelques-unes !

Don't eat any of them ! N'en mange pas !

Eat all of them ! Mange-les toutes !

Dans ces expressions, « some, any, all » sont pronoms : leurs compléments sont introduits par la préposition « of ».

Attention à l'orthographe !

Wrong }
 To write } N'oubliez pas d'écrire le « w », bien qu'il ne se prononce pas.

Summary of verb forms

The passive: « simple present » and « simple past »

When	is it are they	cleaned?	It's They're	cleaned	every day.
	was it were they		It was They were		yesterday.

Dictation

I was bought yesterday in Brighton. Something was written on me. A stamp was put on me, and I was posted in a letter-box. A few hours later I was taken out of the letter-box and put into a bag. I was sent to London on a train. This morning I was given to a postman and I was taken to a house in London. Now someone's holding me and looking at me. Do you know what I am ?

Exercises

1. Example:

20,000,000 cigarettes / smoke

Twenty million cigarettes are smoked a day.

1. 3,000,000 bottles of coca cola / drink
2. 10,000,000 cups of tea / drink
3. 945,000 ice-creams / eat
4. 200,000 records / buy
5. 572,000 books / sell
6. 8,000 radios / steal

2. Example:

Someone cleans the office every day.

The office is cleaned every day.

1. Someone washes the dishes every day.
2. Someone feeds the pigs every day.
3. Someone cleans the windows every week.
4. Someone cuts the grass every month.
5. Someone empties the rubbish-bin every day.
6. Someone collects the eggs every morning.

3. Example:

office / clean / yesterday

The office was cleaned yesterday.

1. money / collect / yesterday
2. strange man / see / this morning
3. car / steal / last night
4. house / sell / last week
5. newspapers / throw away / on Monday
6. floor / sweep / yesterday

4. Look at these two words:

(1) YESterday (2) toMORrow.

Now write the following words in the same way. Then put the words into two groups. The words in group 1 will be like YESterday. The words in group 2 will be like toMORrow.

organise, gardening, intelligent, exciting, newspaper, impossible, beautiful, fantastic, horrible, swimming-pool, remember, completely.

Vocabulaire

dish plat
farm ferme
farmer fermier
ice-cream glace
pig porc
postcard carte postale
report rapport
sheep mouton / moutons
thing chose

carefully soigneusement

to collect ramasser
to send envoyer
to spend (money) dépenser (de l'argent)

Shall we walk round the farm? Veux-tu que nous fassions le tour de la ferme?
Si nous faisions le tour de la ferme?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. In London twenty million cigarettes are smoked a day.
A Londres, on fume vingt millions de cigarettes par jour.

En anglais, comme en français, on forme le passif avec l'auxiliaire « to be » et le participe passé du verbe conjugué.

En anglais, on emploie le passif beaucoup plus fréquemment qu'en français. Dans l'exemple ci-dessus, on ne sait pas qui fume les cigarettes; on ne s'intéresse qu'au nombre de cigarettes fumées. Pour mettre le mot « cigarettes » en valeur, on en fait le sujet d'un verbe au passif.

On traduit souvent ainsi le pronom indéfini français « on » par un passif anglais.

3. A sheep; two sheep.

Le mot « sheep » est invariable.

Attention à l'orthographe!

Careful; carefully.

Dictation

My grandmother's very strange. She believes she's a Roman. She lives like the Romans did two thousand years ago. She eats her food on silver plates, and her cups are made of silver too. Her house has been built like a Roman house. She's got a big bath made of stone in the garden, and she even wears Roman clothes. A lot of people think she's silly. They hope the director will put her in his museum. But I like her, because she always does my Latin homework.

Exercises

1. Example:

man / catch / an hour

Has the man been caught yet?

Yes, he has. He was caught an hour ago.

1. painting / find / two days
2. money / collect / half an hour
3. director / tell / a week
4. coins / clean / a few days
5. animals / feed / twenty minutes
6. car / sell / a month
7. cupboard / paint / a few weeks
8. letters / post / half an hour
9. thief / catch / three days
10. television / mend / a week
11. living-room / tidy / an hour
12. desks / move / ten minutes

2. Example:

coin / gold

This coin's made of gold.

1. bracelet / silver
2. watch / gold
3. bag / plastic
4. chair / wood
5. handkerchief / paper
6. bottle / glass

3. Example:

your brother / 11

How old's your brother?

He's eleven.

- that stamp / 100
How old's that stamp?
It's a hundred years old.
1. your sister / 15
 2. this house / 400
 3. the coins / 1,000
 4. the village / 200
 5. Gabriel / 76
 6. that car / 50

Vocabulaire

coin pièce de monnaie
director directeur
gold or
Miss Mademoiselle
museum musée
note message
robbery vol
Roman (noun and adj.) romain

its son, sa, ses.

even même
immediately immédiatement

by par

to build bâtir
to cry pleurer

five years ago il y a cinq ans
Good heavens! Mon Dieu!
made of fait de
They're two thousand years old. Elles ont deux mille ans.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. **The thief has been caught.**
 On a attrapé le voleur.

On ne précise pas le moment où le voleur a été attrapé; on emploie le « present perfect » (voir Unit 17).

The thief was caught yesterday.
 On a attrapé le voleur hier.

On précise le moment où le voleur a été attrapé; on emploie le présent (« simple past »).

2. **The village was built by the Romans.**
 Le village a été bâti par les Romains.

Le complément d'agent est introduit par la préposition « by ».

3. **I saw him two days ago.**
 Je l'ai vu il y a deux jours.

Notez la traduction de « ago ». Le verbe est au présent (« simple past ») car « ago » indique une action terminée à un moment précis.

4. **My father's forty.** **(My father's forty years old.)** } Mon père a quarante ans.

Pour indiquer l'âge d'une personne, « years old » est facultatif, mais cela ne s'emploie que rarement.

These coins are two thousand years old. Ces pièces ont deux mille ans.
Pour l'âge d'un objet, on emploie toujours « years old ».

5. **The snake ate its food.**
 Le serpent a mangé sa nourriture.

Pour les animaux (non domestiques) et les choses, l'adjectif possessif est « its ».

Dictation

The man who lives next door to us has just invented a flying bicycle. The bicycle he's made doesn't work very well, and it isn't very safe. The other day he was flying round his house on his bicycle when he lost a wheel. The wheel flew through the air and hit my father, who was sitting outside in the garden. My father was very angry. His glasses were broken, and there was a big hole in his newspaper. « Come down! » he shouted. « You aren't a bird! »

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with « who » or « that ».
 1. Do you know the woman ... works in the post office?
 2. I've just seen the lion ... escaped from the zoo.
 3. The people ... live next door are very friendly.
 4. He's bought a house ... has just been built.
 5. Have you seen the coins ... are kept in the museum.
 6. Look! It's the man ... lives at Greenhurst Farm.

 2. Example:
present / my aunt / give
This is the present my aunt gave me.
 1. bicycle / my father / give
 2. pullover / my mother / make
 3. book / John / lend

 4. picture / the director / sell
 5. coin / Mr Crump / show
 6. postcard / my sister / send
-
3. Complete these sentences with « who » or « that » where necessary.
 1. This is the village ... the Romans built.
 2. These are the coins ... we found yesterday.
 3. He's invented a bicycle ... can fly!
 4. I know a man ... works in the museum.
 5. I like the one ... made of gold.
 6. This is the village ... was built two thousand years ago.
 7. Are those the coins ... were stolen last week?
 8. I don't want a clock ... doesn't work.
 9. We'll feed the pigs ... are in the field.
 10. This is the bicycle ... my brother wants.
 11. Did you get the postcard ... I sent you?
 12. This is the farmer ... sells us his eggs.

Vocabulaire

bicycle bicyclette / vélo
hole trou
wheel roue

broken cassé
flying volant
safe à l'abri / sauf / en sécurité / sûr

to invent inventer
to thank remercier

at that moment à ce moment-là
It doesn't work. Il ne marche pas.
It was very kind of you. C'était très gentil de ta part.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. **He's got a sister who lives in London.**
Il a une sœur qui habite Londres.
He's got a clock that doesn't work.
Il a une montre qui ne marche pas.

Le pronom relatif sujet « who » ne s'emploie que pour les personnes.
Le pronom relatif, sujet ou complément, « that » s'emploie pour les animaux, pour les choses (et pour les personnes aussi).

2. **He likes the pullover that's full of holes.**
Il aime le pull-over qui est plein de trous.

Le pronom relatif « that » est sujet : son emploi est obligatoire.

He likes the pullover (that) Mrs Millett made.
Il aime le pull-over que Mrs Millett a fait.

Le pronom relatif « that » est complément d'objet ; il est le plus souvent sous-entendu.

3. **Sheba sleeps in a chair.**

Le complément « a chair » est introduit par une préposition : « in ».

This is the chair (that) Sheba sleeps in.

Cette préposition est placée après le verbe dans une subordonnée relative.

4. **Thank you very much.** Merci beaucoup.
I like him very much. Je l'aime beaucoup.
I don't like him much. Je ne l'aime pas beaucoup.

Ici « much » est adverbe (voir Unit 10).

5. **The police are looking for him.**
La police le recherche.

En anglais, les noms collectifs sont souvent suivis d'un verbe au pluriel.

Attention à l'orthographe !
To hide; he's hiding.

Dictation

I was at the market yesterday. There was a man selling shampoo. « Listen, everybody! » he said. « This shampoo is the best you can buy. If you wash your hair with this shampoo once a week, you'll have the most beautiful hair in the world. It's the most incredible shampoo you've ever seen. I even use it myself. » I looked at the man. His head was hidden under a big hat. I don't think he had any hair.

Exercises

1. Example:

strong / Tim / John / Andy

Tim's strong.

John's stronger than Tim.

But Andy's the strongest of all.

1. tall / Tim / John / Andy

2. rich / I / he / she

3. nice / Mrs Brown / Mrs White / Mrs Black

4. big / my car / your car / John's car

5. short / Sue / Jenny / Angela

6. cheap / the red one / the blue one / the green one

2. Example:

beautiful hat / she / see

It's the most beautiful hat she's ever seen.

1. exciting book / I / read

2. frightening animal / he / see

3. wonderful holiday / they / have

4. dangerous mountain / he / climb

5. difficult exercise / we / do

6. expensive shirt / he / buy

3. Example:

boy / intelligent / class

Is that boy intelligent?

Yes, he's the most intelligent boy in the class.

1. girl / intelligent / school

2. boy / strong / class

3. river / long / world

4. coat / expensive / shop

5. hotel / big / town

6. mountain / high / country

4. Example:

film / good / see

Is that film good?

Yes, it's the best film I've ever seen.

1. book / good / read

2. cake / good / eat

3. programme / good / see

4. exercise / bad / do

5. film / bad / see

6. record / bad / hear

Vocabulaire

dart fléchette
 duck canard
 fair foire
 part partie
 shampoo shampooing
 world monde

the best le meilleur
 hidden caché
 incredible incroyable
 strong fort
 the worst le pire

far loin
 the most le plus

at last enfin
 how often . . . ? combien de fois . . . ?
 once a week une fois par semaine
 the best in the world le meilleur du monde

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. You're as tall as me.

Tu es aussi grand que moi.

You're taller than me.

Tu es plus grand que moi.

Pour former le comparatif de supériorité des adjectifs courts, on ajoute « -er » à l'adjectif.

You're the tallest person in the class.

Tu es le plus grand de la classe.

Pour former le superlatif, on ajoute « -est ».

You're as intelligent as me.

Tu es aussi intelligent que moi.

You're more intelligent than me.

Tu es plus intelligent que moi.

Pour former le comparatif de supériorité des adjectifs longs, on ajoute « more » devant l'adjectif.

You're the most intelligent person in the class.

Tu es le plus intelligent de la classe.

Pour former le superlatif, on ajoute « most » devant l'adjectif.

2. Good, better, the best.

Bad, worse, the worst.

Attention : « good » et « bad » ont un comparatif et un superlatif irréguliers.

3. He's the most horrible boy (that) I've ever met.

Quand la proposition principale contient un superlatif, le pronom relatif complément « that » est le plus souvent sous-entendu.

Attention à l'orthographe !

Big ; biggest.

Lucky ; luckiest.

Dictation

When I was on holiday in France, I made a new friend. I had my camera with me, and I took his photograph on a bridge in Paris. He promised to send me his news, but I haven't had a letter yet. Every morning I go to the door when the postman comes, but he never brings a letter from my friend. I'm worried because he might be ill; he might not want to write to me; I might not see him again. Perhaps he's forgotten me.

Exercises

1. Example:

Will it rain?

I don't know. It might rain.

1. Will he come?

2. Will the branch break?

3. Will Sue and Jenny be angry?

4. Will the dog hurt us?

5. Will she forget?

6. Will it be windy?

2. Example:

He / come

He might not come.

1. He / see the play

2. She / escape from the cave

3. We / finish before eight

4. They / bring Angela

5. I / enjoy myself

6. You / need an umbrella

3. Example:

Will he see the play?

I'm not sure. He might.

1. Will they go to the fair?

2. Will he win the game?

3. Will she lend us some money?

4. Will we have apple pie for dinner?

5. Will you be able to mend it?

6. Will she open the gate for us?

4. Put these words into two groups. All the words in each group must have the same vowel sound.

hungry, hand, angry, love, sun, stamp, map, sad, lunch, cup, month, happy, some, match.

Vocabulaire

branch branche

bridge pont

camera appareil

milkman laitier

news nouvelles

parcel paquet

side côté

sadly tristement

to go away s'en aller

to promise promettre

to rescue sauver / secourir

It might rain. Il va peut-être pleuvoir.

That's a great idea! C'est une idée formidable!

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. **They might come.** Il se peut qu'ils viennent.

You might not like him. Tu ne l'aimeras peut-être pas.

It might rain. Il va peut-être pleuvoir.

On emploie « might » et l'infinitif sans « to » pour exprimer une possibilité ou une incertitude.

2. « **Will he come? » « I don't know. He might. »**

« Est-ce qu'il viendra ? » « Je ne sais pas. Peut-être. »

« **Will it rain? » « I don't know. It might not. »**

« Est-ce qu'il va pleuvoir ? » « Je ne sais pas. Peut-être pas. »

Attention : ici non plus (voir Unit 19), on n'a pas besoin de répéter le verbe de la question dans la réponse.

Attention à l'orthographe !

Easy ; easiest.

Summary of verb forms

The conditional

What would you do if you saw a lion?

If I saw a lion, I'd run away.

If you saw a lion, would you run away?

Yes, I would. or No, I wouldn't.

You'd run away, wouldn't you?
You wouldn't run away, would you?

Dictation

I'm very poor. I don't eat well because I haven't got much money. Every day I go to one of the big restaurants in London. I'm not allowed to go in. I stand quietly outside and look sadly at the menu. If I had some money, I'd start with a grapefruit. Then I'd have some pork and some peas. I'd finish with the biggest fruit salad I could eat. When people leave the restaurant, their stomachs are full. When I leave, mine is still empty.

Exercises

1. Example:

have a lot of money / buy a horse
If I had a lot of money, I'd buy a horse.

1. have a camera / take some photographs
2. see a lion / run away quickly
3. find some old coins / be very pleased
4. go to England / visit Buckingham Palace
5. win the treasure hunt / get five pounds
6. have a car / learn to drive

2. Example:

some coffee
Would you like some coffee?

1. a sandwich
2. some wine
3. some apple pie
4. a biscuit
5. some cheese
6. a drink

3. Example:

go to England / go to Italy
Would you like to go to England?
No, I wouldn't, but I'd like to go to Italy.

1. go to the zoo / go to the circus
2. play darts / play football
3. learn to ride / learn to swim
4. go for a walk / go riding
5. be able to sing / be able to dance
6. act in the play / sing in the concert

4. Example:

I / go out in the evening
I'm not allowed to go out in the evening.

1. I / go to bed late
2. We / swim here
3. They / smoke at school
4. We / feed the ducks
5. She / drive her father's car
6. He / park his car in the street

Vocabulaire

fruit salad salade de fruits

grapefruit pamplemousse

menu carte

peas petits pois

pork porc

soup potage

visitor visiteur

waiter garçon de café

war guerre

furious furieux

lazy paresseux

easily facilement

quietly tranquillement / doucement

to agree être d'accord

I'd like Je voudrais

They aren't allowed to go out. On ne leur permet pas de sortir.

Contractions

I'd I would

I wouldn't I would not

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. If you pushed her into the lake, I'd push you in too.
Si tu la faisais tomber dans le lac, je t'y ferais tomber aussi.

Le conditionnel :

« If » + « simple past » / « would » + infinitif sans « to ».

2. **to have a lesson:** prendre une leçon, avoir un cours

to have lunch: déjeuner

to have a meal: prendre un repas

to have a drink: boire un verre

to have a party: donner une soirée

to have a bath: prendre un bain

Attention à la traduction de « to have » dans ces expressions.

Attention à l'orthographe !

Easy; easily.

To hope; he's hoping.

Dictation

Paul had to go to the doctor's this morning. He fell out of a tree yesterday, and he had a little piece of wood in his leg. The doctor said he'd pull it out. Paul asked him how long it would take. The doctor said it would be over in a minute and he told Paul to lie on the table. Paul was very nervous and he put his hand in his mouth. The doctor began. « That hurts ! » shouted Paul and he bit his hand. His leg's all right, but his hand hurts now !

Exercises

1. Example:

« I'll have to write to her parents, » he said.
He said he'd have to write to her parents.

1. « I'll help them tomorrow, » he said.
2. « I'm going out this evening, » she said.
3. « Jenny's very angry, » she said.
4. « I'll miss all my friends, » he said.
5. « We won't be late, » they said.
6. « I don't speak English very well, » he said.

2. Example:

« I'm leaving, Mr Hubbard, » he said.
He told Mr Hubbard he was leaving.

1. « I'm very sorry, Mr Hubbard, » he said.
2. « We'll bring a camera, Sue, » they said.
3. « I don't like strawberries, John, » he said.
4. « I can't swim, Andy, » she said.
5. « We'll come in a minute, Tim, » they said.
6. « I'll miss you, Mrs Millett, » he said.

3. Example:

Do you often go out?
He asked me if I often went out.

1. Do you like horses ?
2. Can you play the violin ?
3. Do you know the way to the post office ?
4. Will you be very late ?
5. Do you live in London ?
6. Are you going to the fair this evening ?

4. Example:

What's the film like ?
She asked me what the film was like.

1. What's the weather like ?
2. Where are you going ?
3. Why are you laughing ?
4. What's your name ?
5. When does the train leave ?
6. What time will John arrive ?

Vocabulaire

curtain rideau
shadow ombre
strawberry fraise

little petit
recent récent

between entre

to lie se coucher

How long will it take? Combien de temps mettra-t-on? / Combien de temps cela prendra-t-il?

I'll miss my friends. Mes amis me manqueront.
in a minute tout à l'heure / dans un instant
It's over. C'est terminé.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. « We're sorry, » they said.

Cette phrase est en style direct.

They said (that) they were sorry.

Cette phrase rapporte des paroles : elle est en style indirect (« reported speech »). La conjonction « that » peut être sous-entendue.

2. « I live in London, » he said.

He said he lived in London.

« I'll do it tomorrow, » she said.

She said she'd do it tomorrow.

Quand on passe du style direct au style indirect, le présent devient un passé, et le futur (avec « will ») devient un conditionnel (avec « would »).

3. They said they were sorry. Ils ont dit qu'ils étaient désolés.

They told him they were sorry. Ils lui ont dit qu'ils étaient désolés.

« To say » et « to tell » se traduisent de la même manière. Mais, on emploie toujours « to tell » dans une phrase en style indirect quand il est suivi de la personne à qui on parle : « He told me... », « I'll tell Tim... », « Sue told them... ».

4. To tell someone something.

Dire quelque chose à quelqu'un.

Attention à l'ordre des mots.

Attention à l'orthographe !

To lie; she's lying.

Dictation

I had a very funny dream last night. I dreamt I was a thief. I ran into a bank and told the cashier to give me all the money she had. But the cashier didn't give me anything. She wasn't even frightened. She smiled and said she couldn't give me any money. She said it was three thirty and the bank was closing. Then a man asked me very nicely to leave. He said he wanted to close the doors, and he told me to come back a bit earlier the next day.

Exercises

1. Example:

Smile!
I told you to smile.

1. Sit down!
2. Be quiet!
3. Open the window!
4. Give me the money!
5. Do your homework!
6. Pack your suitcase!

2. Example:

Don't talk!
He told them not to talk.

1. Don't smoke!
2. Don't forget!
3. Don't take your coats off!
4. Don't move!
5. Don't laugh!
6. Don't touch the paint!

3. Example:

« Can you lend me some money? » she asked.
She asked me to lend her some money.

1. « Can you help me? » she asked.
2. « Can you show me the way? » he asked.
3. « Can you tell me the time? » she asked.
4. « Can you tell us a story? » they asked.
5. « Can you give me your address? » he asked.
6. « Can you call the waiter? » she asked.

4. Example:

Please don't be late.
He asked us not to be late.

1. Please don't forget the map!
2. Please don't make a noise!
3. Please don't tell anyone!
4. Please don't camp here!
5. Please don't throw it away!
6. Please don't sell the tickets!

Vocabulaire

address adresse

cashier caissier

chain chaîne

command commande

dream rêve

luggage bagages

serious sérieux

to pack (his case) faire sa valise

to smile sourire

Be nice to her! Sois gentil avec elle!

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

He told us to be quiet.

On utilise toujours « **to tell** » pour un ordre en style indirect.

He told us not to move.

Pour former l'infinitif négatif, on ajoute simplement « **not** » devant l'infinitif complet.

The Silver Circle : Questions
Voir pages T 60, T 62, T 64. →

The Silver Circle: Questions

1. The beach

1. Where does the story begin?
2. Is the beach empty in summer?
3. What do the people do?
4. When does Karen love the sea?
5. Does she walk along the sand in the evening?
6. What does she feel in her hair?
7. What does she sometimes find?
8. What colour are the shells?
9. Why does she talk to the birds?
10. Can Karen ride on the wind?
11. What does she imagine?
12. What does she see in her stories?

2. The strange man

1. Why was the beach different one morning?
2. It was winter, but was it cold?
3. What did Karen see in the sand?
4. Was it a shell?
5. Was the bracelet as beautiful as her shells?
6. What did the bracelet do when she put it on?
7. Why did Karen think she was dreaming?
8. What did the voice say?
9. Who was behind Karen?
10. What was the man like?
11. Whose bracelet was it?
12. Why did Trojan want the Silver Circle?

3. The white boat

1. Why did Karen feel sad?
2. Why did she want to help the man?
3. Who's going to attack Mellowdale?
4. Does Karen know who Borgon is?
5. Did Trojan answer her question?
6. What did Trojan look at?
7. Where will the wind take Karen and Trojan?
8. What colour was the boat? And the sail?
9. What did the bracelet do when Karen spoke?
10. Where must the Silver Circle go?
11. Why can't Trojan take it?
12. What did Karen decide to do?

4. The big, black bird

1. How did Karen feel?
2. Did Trojan have a map?
3. What did they follow?
4. What was in the big box?
5. What did Trojan talk about?
6. Were the people in Mellowdale happy now?
7. What did Karen see in the sky?
8. What was the bird doing?
9. Whose bird was it?
10. When the bird attacked, what did Trojan do?
11. What did Karen do when Trojan shouted?
12. What did the bird do?

5. In the middle of the sea

1. Was Trojan all right?
2. Why did Karen want to wake him up?
3. What did she imagine?
4. Was there any water?
5. What was the weather like?
6. Why did Karen's eyes hurt when she looked at the sea?
7. What did she think about?
8. What did

she want to do?

9. Who was coming towards Mellowdale?
10. What were the Queen and the people doing?
11. Why wasn't the boat moving?
12. Where did Karen put her head? Why?

6. Six men under the trees

1. Why did Karen wake up?
2. What did she think at first?
3. What was Trojan doing?
4. Was it still quiet?
5. How did Karen know it was evening?
6. What did she do when she saw the beach?
7. What did Trojan do?
8. What did they take from the boat?
9. Why did they go towards the trees?
10. What did they find?
11. Who answered Karen's question?
12. How many men were standing under the trees?

7. The black tents

1. What did the soldiers do when they looked at Karen and Trojan?
2. Who spoke to Karen and Trojan?
3. Who's Karen going to visit?
4. Who will want to meet Karen too?
5. Where did the soldiers take Karen and Trojan?
6. What were the soldiers in the field doing?
7. What happened when they saw Trojan and Karen?
8. How did Karen feel?
9. Where did the captain leave Karen and Trojan?
10. Why will they have a long journey tomorrow?
11. When they went into the tent, what was it like inside?
12. Have they still got the Silver Circle?

8. Trojan's idea

1. Was there anyone near the tent?
2. When Karen spoke to the guards, what were the other soldiers doing?
3. What did Karen want?
4. Did the guard say food was cheap?
5. Did he want anything from Karen?
6. What did Karen show them?
7. Did Karen give them the bracelet?
8. Where did the first guard go?
9. What did Karen hear?
10. At first did she know who it was?
11. What did the guard suddenly do?
12. What did Karen and Trojan do?

9. The house in the forest

1. Why did Karen hurt herself?
2. Did Trojan stay with Karen when they stopped?
3. Why was there a lot of noise?
4. Did Trojan walk back?
5. Whose horse did he have?
6. Do you think they could see in the forest? Why?
7. When did they arrive at the house?
8. Why did Trojan want to see Pandira?
9. Where did they go?
10. Is their journey going to be easy?
11. What's Borgon preparing?
12. Does Borgon know that Karen and Trojan have got the bracelet? How does he know?



10. The long walk

1. What was Pandira doing when Karen and Trojan woke up? 2. Why wasn't there much food? 3. What will Borgon do one day? 4. Will Karen and Trojan take the horse? Why not? 5. How will they travel? 6. Why didn't Karen want to walk? 7. How did her legs feel when the bracelet burnt her arm? 8. Where did Pandira go? 9. When she came back, who was with her? 10. Why will Fleet go with Karen and Trojan? 11. Did they walk for a long time? 12. Where did they decide to sleep?

11. The Glass Wall

1. Why didn't Fleet follow them into the cave? 2. What did he try to do? 3. How could Karen and Trojan see in the dark cave? 4. What did they see in the Glass Wall? 5. At first did Karen think she was looking at real men? 6. Was it quiet in the cave? 7. Who was Odgar? 8. Why did Trojan know the men in the Glass Wall? 9. Who does Trojan want to find? 10. What did Karen and Trojan hear? 11. What happened behind them? 12. Why couldn't Fleet help them?

12. The enormous fire

1. Karen and Trojan couldn't go back into the forest, so what did they have to find? 2. Where did Trojan go? 3. What could they see at the back of the cave? 4. What happened when Karen went into the passage? 5. Could they walk in the passage at first? 6. What did they stop for? 7. What did they do after their meal? 8. Was it cold in the passage now? 9. When they heard noises, what did Karen do? 10. Was the second cave smaller than the first one? 11. What did they see in the middle of the cave? 12. Why did they put their hands over their ears?

13. Swords for Borgon's army

1. What was near the wall of the cave? 2. What were the men doing? 3. Why did they have to work hard? 4. Can you describe the men who were next to the fire? 5. What were they making? 6. What were the men wearing? Why? 7. What will Karen and Trojan have to do? 8. Will the men see them if they stay near the wall? What does Trojan think? 9. What does Karen think? 10. What does Trojan want to give Borgon? 11. What does an army need? 12. What's Trojan going to do?

14. The explosion

1. Did anyone see Trojan and Karen? Why not? 2. When they arrived at the passage, what did Karen want to do? 3. What did Trojan want to do? 4. Where did he go? 5. Did he move the wood at the top of the pile? 6. What happened then? 7. Could the men stop the pieces of wood? 8. Where

did the pieces of wood fall? 9. What happened when the cave exploded? 10. How did Trojan feel? 11. Why was he so happy? 12. Was Karen happy? Why not?

15. They can't escape

1. What will happen when Karen reaches Mellowdale? 2. After a few minutes, what did Trojan do? Why? 3. What could Karen hear? 4. Could they hide? Why not? 5. Could they escape? Why not? 6. Where were the soldiers? 7. What frightened Karen? 8. Who's Borgon waiting for? 9. When will Borgon be able to have his present? 10. Did the soldier take the bracelet from Karen? 11. How did Karen feel? 12. What did she do?

16. Lord Borgon

1. What could Karen see when she opened her eyes? 2. How was the soldier carrying her? 3. Where was Trojan standing? 4. Was Karen all right? 5. Who was waiting for them at the end of their journey? 6. When they went into the room, what did the soldier do? 7. How many men were sitting at the table? 8. What were they doing? 9. What did Karen want to do? 10. What was the emblem of the Black Land? 11. What was Borgon like? 12. What happened when Borgon stood up?

17. Take him away!

1. Was Borgon's voice warm and friendly? 2. Who has Trojan already seen in the Glass Wall? 3. What will happen to Mellowdale? What does Borgon think? 4. Who took Trojan away? 5. When Borgon spoke to Karen, did his voice change? 6. Where did the soldier take Karen? 7. What was in the room? 8. What does Karen want to know? 9. What did she do? 10. How much food did she eat? 11. Did she sleep in a bed? 12. What happened two hours later?

18. Borgon and the bracelet

1. Why did Karen wake up? 2. What did she do when she saw Borgon? 3. What did Borgon want to do? 4. What will Karen have to do if she wants to help Trojan? 5. Why does Borgon want the Silver Circle? 6. Why couldn't Karen take the bracelet off? 7. Why did Borgon put his hand on her arm? 8. What happened then? 9. How did Borgon look at Karen? 10. Did he attack her? 11. What did he do? 12. When does he think he'll have the Silver Circle?

19. Can Trojan escape?

1. Where was Trojan sitting? 2. What were the two soldiers doing? 3. What did Trojan want to do? 4. Could he see the forest outside? 5. Why couldn't he fight the two men? 6. What will Pandira bring perhaps?



7. What does Trojan want to do with the men? 8. Why doesn't the first man want to stop? 9. Were the two men both friendly? 10. Who wanted to give Trojan a meal? 11. What did they all do when the first man came back? 12. How did Trojan drink his wine?

20. The guard with yellow eyes

1. Where did Karen go with the guards? 2. Did Karen walk behind them? 3. Why didn't they want to touch her? 4. What was at the end of the passage? 5. Was the room dark? 6. Where was the other door? 7. What could Karen see? What could she hear? 8. Did the guards want to see Karen again? 9. What was Karen going to do? 10. Who did she remember? 11. What was in the room with her? 12. When she saw it, what did she remember?

21. The key

1. How was Trojan's last meal going? 2. Were the two men singing well? 3. What did they want? 4. Was all the wine finished? 5. What did Trojan give the men? 6. Where did they throw the bottle? 7. When the men started another song, what did Trojan do? 8. What happened when Trojan pushed the door? 9. Could he open the door? 10. Did the Silver Circle help him? 11. What did he see above the door? 12. What happened when he climbed on to the piece of stone?

22. The bracelet and the snake

1. Why did Karen begin to cry? 2. How did she feel when she looked at the snake? 3. Why did she have to take the bracelet off? 4. Why didn't the snake see Fleet? 5. Did Fleet move quickly? 6. What happened to the snake? 7. Was Karen glad to see Fleet? What did she do? 8. Where was Pandira waiting? 9. Did Pandira know where Trojan was? 10. Where has Trojan been taken? 11. Why doesn't Karen think they'll be able to open the door of the cave? 12. What does Pandira think?

23. Silver will open stone

1. What did Pandira do when they reached the cave? 2. Did the stone door break? 3. What happened when the sun shone through the trees? 4. What happened when the bracelet hit the circle of light? 5. Was the door different now? 6. What were the two soldiers doing when Fleet attacked? 7. What did they do when Fleet attacked? 8. How did Trojan stop Fleet? 9. Was Karen glad Trojan was safe? 10. Why did Pandira want to leave quickly? 11. Where's Pandira going to take Trojan and Karen? 12. How will they go to Mellowdale?

24. New soldiers of the Black Land

1. Did Karen and Trojan walk in front of Pandira? 2. When will they reach the river?

3. Was the sun shining in the forest? 4. Why did they all look carefully in front of them? 5. Does Karen think it's been a long day? 6. Will they be able to sleep in the boat? 7. What will the next part of their journey be like? Why? 8. Where was the boat? 9. What was in the boat? 10. What did they do? 11. What were they all wearing? 12. Why didn't Fleet get into the boat?

25. Queen Loris of Mellowdale

1. What did Queen Loris look at? 2. Who did she call? 3. Why can't the Queen's army attack Borgon? 4. Loris thinks something might happen. What might happen? 5. Does Gwydion think Trojan's dead? 6. Was Trojan one of the Queen's friends? 7. What's Loris going to do tomorrow? 8. Where did Loris meet Borgon? 9. Does Borgon want the Queen's money? What does he want? 10. What will he have to do to win Mellowdale? 11. Why was Gwydion excited? 12. What was the news?

26. A worried army

1. When did Pandira, Trojan and Karen arrive near Mellowdale? 2. What were the boats doing? 3. What did one of the soldiers think of the three friends? 4. What would he do if there wasn't a war? 5. What did they each carry to the camp? 6. What did Trojan do at the camp? 7. Was there really an enormous army coming towards the camp? 8. Did the soldiers believe Trojan? 9. What did the three friends do when it was dark? 10. When did they take their black clothes off? 11. What happened when Trojan shouted? 12. Where were they taken?

27. The end of the war

1. What did Gwydion tell the people that night? 2. Where were Karen and Pandira taken? 3. What was the bedroom like? 4. What did Karen do? 5. What did Trojan tell the Queen's army? 6. When did the army leave the town? 7. Did the men from Mellowdale make much noise? 8. What did Borgon's soldiers do? 9. Did all of them escape? 10. What did Borgon do? 11. Why did the people of Mellowdale dance and sing? 12. What did they come to the palace for?

28. Goodbye

1. What did Queen Loris give Karen? 2. What will Karen never forget? 3. What has the Queen asked Trojan to do? 4. Where did Karen and Trojan go after breakfast? 5. Who went with them? 6. What was waiting for them? 7. What did the people do? 8. Where did the river take Trojan and Karen? 9. When did Karen feel tired? 10. Where was she lying when she woke up? 11. Could she see Trojan and the white boat? 12. What did she see in the sand?

Imagine you're English 5^e

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B. Sc. (Hons.) London

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Préface

Aux élèves

En sûreté

Que vous reste-t-il de l'anglais que vous avez appris l'an dernier ? Si vous le possédez bien, bravo ! Si vous avez beaucoup oublié, ne vous faites pas de souci : dans « Imagine you're English » Book 2 vous aurez bien des occasions de revoir ce que vous avez fait l'année dernière avant de commencer un nouveau bond en avant.

Vacances à Hilltop

Nous voudrions que vous fassiez connaissance avec de nouveaux jeunes Anglais : Sue, Jenny, John et Tim. Ils sont en vacances à Hilltop House, une grande maison de campagne. Venez passer quelque temps avec eux. Vous vivrez au milieu des Anglais avec leurs habitudes, leur nourriture et leur humour : mettez-vous « dans le coup », participez aux aventures des enfants et partagez leurs problèmes.

Faites connaissance de M. Hubbard, le directeur de Hilltop, qui se brûle toujours les doigts quand il fait la cuisine, d'Andy, le moniteur de sports, qui repêche ceux qui tombent dans le lac, de Madame Millett la cuisinière, et de Gabriel le vieux jardinier, qui a des ennuis avec son chat au caractère impossible.

Grâce aux gens de Hilltop, vous apprendrez assez d'anglais pour être capable d'imaginer vos propres situations et vos propres dialogues, bref pour inventer vos propres histoires.

Évadez-vous !

Mais il y a encore autre chose. Ce livre vous conduira dans un monde fantastique : dans chaque chapitre, vous trouverez un épisode de l'étrange histoire « The Silver Circle ». Vous vivrez avec Karen les épisodes de la lutte entre la reine Loris et l'inférieur Borgon...

Apprenez davantage sur les Anglais, et sur vous-même, en continuant de « Imagine you're English ».

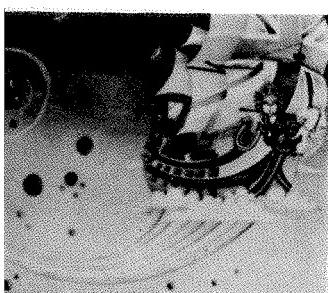
Cassettes et disques

Pour vous permettre de rester à l'« écoute » d'Imagine you're English, nous vous proposons des cassettes et des disques. Sur les cassettes, dont nous présentons une nouvelle édition en 1983, vous trouverez pour chaque chapitre :

- le texte de la première page de chaque « unit » ;
- le dialogue de la troisième page ;
- l'histoire suivie : « The silver circle » ;
- les cinq chansons qui sont dans le livre.

Les disques vous permettront d'entendre chez vous :

- le dialogue de la troisième page ;
- l'histoire suivie : « The silver circle » ;
- les cinq chansons qui sont dans le livre.



Couverture :
Dessin de Philip Oldfield
(studio de création Orange)



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Aux professeurs

« Imagine you're English » Book 2 insiste autant que le Book 1 sur l'acquisition solide et complète des structures fondamentales de la langue. La progression est toujours aussi soigneusement graduée.

Les progrès ne se mesurent pas tant par la somme des connaissances acquises que par la manière dont l'élève les utilise : aussi fournissons-nous aux élèves de nombreuses occasions d'appliquer et de pratiquer ce qu'ils apprennent. Dans chaque « unit », les activités sont variées ; nouvelles structures et nouveaux mots sont employés et revus de différentes façons. C'est par une **participation active** et par un effort d'**imagination personnelle** que les élèves assimilent les connaissances.

Caractéristiques nouvelles

Bien que le premier et le second livre procèdent de la même méthode, il y a certaines différences entre ces deux ouvrages. L'histoire et les personnages sont tout à fait différents : ici, ce sont les aventures de quatre enfants pendant les grandes vacances.

Les dessins tiennent moins de place en 5^e qu'en 6^e car l'élève doit, peu à peu, s'entraîner à comprendre sans aide visuelle. Même les meilleures illustrations ont leurs limites : bien des phrases de la vie quotidienne ne peuvent être présentées de façon graphique sans ambiguïté.

Nous avons insisté, plus encore que dans le premier livre, sur les activités qui font appel à l'esprit de création des enfants : la rubrique « Practise what you know » a pris davantage d'importance.

Enfin, il y a l'histoire suivie « The Silver Circle », dont chaque épisode constitue un exercice de compréhension.

Le livre : contenu

Les cinq premiers « units » sont une révision de la sixième. Il n'y a pas de grammaire nouvelle jusqu'à l'« unit » 6.

L'introduction du vocabulaire nouveau (environ 500 mots, programme lexical du B.O.E.N. du 25-9-72) va de pair avec la révision des mots de l'année précédente. De même, dans tout le livre, **structures et vocabulaire nouveaux sont systématiquement réemployés**. A la longue, cette périodicité de la révision donne une grande assurance aux élèves, tout en permettant **d'avancer à un rythme soutenu**, ce qui maintient en éveil l'intérêt et l'attention de la classe.

Chacun des 28 « units » est divisé en quatre activités principales.

LA PREMIÈRE PAGE

Elle expose le point de grammaire sur lequel repose tout le chapitre. La grammaire s'apprend grâce à une pratique concentrée de modèles de phrases. Chaque **nouvelle structure** est présentée dans une situation vivante et naturelle, qui tout à la fois démontre clairement son utilisation et fournit de nombreux exemples de chaque modèle.

Cette page est illustrée. Les élèves se serviront du **cache** pendant qu'ils écouteront le professeur ou la bande magnétique. Grâce aux charmants dessins de Daniel Moutaud, Hilltop et ses habitants prennent forme et vie.

LA DEUXIÈME PAGE

— Les formes interrogatives correspondant aux structures de la première page sont introduites sous la rubrique « Practise the questions and answers ». Une fois que les exemples du livre ont été pratiqués, les élèves peuvent, sur le même modèle, construire leurs propres questions et en donner les réponses.

— Sous la rubrique « Practise what you know », vous trouverez différentes activités qui permettent d'utiliser la nouvelle structure. Celles-ci ne recourent pas les mêmes situations que la page 1 (comme c'était souvent le cas dans le Book 1) ; elles permettent donc de tester de façon plus générale et plus variée l'aptitude des élèves à utiliser ce qu'ils ont appris. On demande aux élèves de se servir de leur imagination et d'être créatifs. On leur demande de compléter des histoires ou des dialogues, de créer des conversations, de décrire des images et de raconter des histoires. De temps à autre, on a introduit des exercices de prononciation et d'orthographe.

LA TROISIÈME PAGE

Le dialogue met en pratique la nouvelle structure de façon moins « concentrée », et permet la révision du vocabulaire des « units » précédents. Nous avons prévu moins d'aide visuelle pour les élèves ; il n'y a qu'une illustration d'ensemble, qui aidera à préparer le dialogue : situer l'action, donner aux élèves une idée générale du déroulement du dialogue, enseigner du vocabulaire nouveau. Vous trouverez dans le fichier pédagogique des notes détaillées sur la préparation du dialogue à l'aide de l'image. Une fois que le dialogue a été préparé (en utilisant le « cache » pour couvrir le texte), les élèves peuvent l'écouter, le livre fermé.

Tous les dialogues sont courts. Après les avoir étudiés, des groupes d'élèves peuvent les jouer. Les élèves doivent essayer de reproduire les situations et l'ambiance de façon vivante et expressive plutôt que de répéter le dialogue mot à mot.

LA QUATRIÈME PAGE

La page 4 contient le « passage for comprehension ». Chaque passage est un épisode d'une histoire suivie : « The Silver Circle ». Les questions portant sur chaque épisode se trouvent à la fin du Trilibre. Ce système permet aux élèves de consulter les questions en même temps que le texte. Le thème du « Silver Circle » est complètement différent des autres thèmes du livre. Néanmoins, chaque épisode de l'histoire a été soigneusement intégré dans la progression grammaticale et lexicale du livre. Chaque épisode renforce la grammaire et le vocabulaire enseignés dans l'**« unit »**. Il y a quelques mots de vocabulaire nouveau, mais jamais de grammaire nouvelle.

Les dessins de Brian Wood, qui entraînent l'imagination, aident à créer une ambiance fantastique. Plus pratiquement, ces dessins vous aideront à enseigner une partie du vocabulaire nouveau. Cependant, les élèves devront écouter chaque épisode livre fermé, pour s'entraîner là encore à une écoute attentive.

LE TRILIBER*

Ce petit livret offre deux possibilités d'utilisation.

1. Trilibre ouvert et livre ouvert.

Seule la page de gauche du Trilibre est alors visible. C'est une page de référence en anglais et en français, comprenant

une liste de vocabulaire, des notes de grammaire et des notes d'orthographe. L'**usage**, très restreint, de la langue maternelle nous semble très efficace pour faire comprendre à moindre frais un point difficile : il serait peu réaliste de s'en priver. Cette page est essentiellement destinée au travail de l'élève à la maison (révision, soutien, ratrappage des leçons manquées à cause d'une absence). Nous ne sommes pas partisans de l'utiliser en classe.

2. Triliber ouvert et livre fermé.

Vous découvrez alors, sur la page de droite du Triliber, une série d'**exercices**, une courte dictée, et, quand il y a lieu, un résumé des formes verbales nouvelles de l'« unit ». Pendant que les élèves font les exercices, ni le vocabulaire, ni les notes de grammaire du chapitre ne sont visibles, car ils sont au verso.

Nous proposons donc à l'élève, en un seul volume, un livre pour la classe, tout en anglais, un cahier de travaux dirigés et un guide pour son travail personnel.

Lecture et écriture

La lecture et l'écriture ne doivent pas être négligées. Mais en aucun cas un texte ne doit être lu avant d'avoir été travaillé oralement. Nous suggérons, quand le contenu des pages 1 et 3 a été répété, qu'on le fasse lire ensuite aux élèves, d'abord silencieusement, puis à haute voix. Il est particulièrement nécessaire en anglais d'apprendre les règles variées et difficiles de l'orthographe, et leurs nombreuses exceptions. On ne peut y parvenir qu'en associant les sons avec leur équivalent écrit. Le stade de la lecture aide à consolider ce qui vient d'être appris oralement.

Nous donnons dans le Book 2 de nombreuses occasions d'**exercices écrits** : une dictée pour chaque « unit », les exercices du Triliber et de « Practise what you know », qui peuvent être faits par écrit. Chaque section de révision comprend un exercice de rédaction. Les exercices écrits devront toujours être préparés oralement en classe.

Les bandes magnétiques

Pour chaque « unit », nous avons enregistré le texte de la première page, le « Practise the questions and answers », le dialogue, « The Silver Circle », la dictée, et aussi les exercices de prononciation de la deuxième page. Il y a une série de « drills » structuraux qui peuvent être utilisés en classe ou en laboratoire de langue. La série de 14 bandes magnétiques contient aussi 5 chansons (après les « units » 10, 15, 20, 25 et 28), qui permettent la révision des structures et du vocabulaire déjà appris.

Fichier pédagogique

Nous souhaitons respecter l'indépendance et l'initiative de nos collègues. Néanmoins, il nous a paru intéressant de fournir un fichier pédagogique très complet. Les professeurs y trouveront de nombreux moyens d'exploitation du livre, des notes détaillées sur la prononciation ainsi que le texte des « drills » supplémentaires enregistrés.

* Le Triliber est le petit livret collé à l'intérieur de la couverture ; quand le livre et le Triliber sont ouverts, on voit trois pages d'un seul coup d'œil (d'où son nom). Il s'utilise évidemment en liaison étroite avec le livre.

Progression

UNITS	GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES	PAGES	DIALOGUES	PAGES	TAPES
1	Simple present	8	Do you know the way to Hilltop ?	10	1
2	Simple past	12	You didn't fall, did you ?	14	
3	Future : « will » and « going to »	16	A big, black spider.	18	2
4	Present continuous	20	Don't you like my music ?	22	
5	Past continuous	24	Ooh, my head !	26	3
Revision exercises : 1					28
6	Possessive forms Infinitive of purpose	32	Whose key is it ?	34	4
7	Some, any, no	36	Do you want some red paint ?	38	
8	Everyone, someone, anyone, no one	40	Help ! Help !	42	
9	Reflexive pronouns	44	He's talking to himself !	46	
10	A lot, much, many, a little, a few	48	Don't you want any cakes ?	50	5
Revision exercises : 2					52
Song : « Annabelle Jones »					55
English shops					56
11	To have to	58	I forgot to turn the gas on !	60	
12	« Will have to » and « had to »	62	You'll have to buy a car.	64	
13	« If » in future sentences	66	The lift isn't moving !	68	7
14	I'll be able to	70	Angela fell into the lake.	72	
15	« When » in future statements	74	That's a smashing idea !	76	
Revision exercises : 3					78
Song : « When »					81
London					82

UNITS	GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES	PAGES	DIALOGUES	PAGES	TAPES
16	Present perfect	84	Have you seen Bob Jordan?	86	8
17	Present perfect with « never » and « already »	88	I've been in lots of plays,	90	9
18	Present perfect with « just » and « yet »	92	You can't wear those!	94	
19	Auxiliaries in contrasts and comparisons	96	North, south, east or west?	98	10
20	« Give » + direct and indirect objects	100	You must eat some of it!	102	
Revision exercises : 4					
Song : « I'm like a tree in winter »					
English houses					
21	The passive : simple present and past	110	When were the pigs fed ?	112	11
22	The passive : present perfect/simple past	114	What's been stolen ?	116	
23	Omission of the relative pronoun	118	The road the Romans used.	120	12
24	Superlatives	122	The luckiest man in Greenhurst.	124	
25	Might	126	The branch might break !	128	13
Revision exercises : 5					
Song : « The wettest man »					
Roman Britain					
26	Conditional	136	Wouldn't it be awful !	138	
27	Reported speech	140	And then they disappeared.	142	14
28	Reported speech	144	Goodbye, Hilltop !	146	
Revision exercises : 6					
Song : « You're you »					

On trouvera en outre :

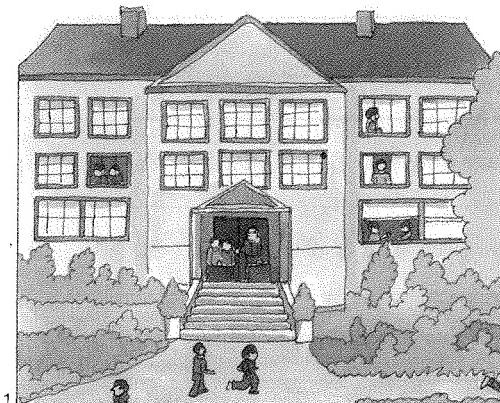
- des exercices de révision synthétique, page 152 ;
- un tableau des formes verbales, page 154 ;
- une liste de verbes irréguliers, page 155 ;
- une liste des nombres, page 156 ;
- un index du vocabulaire nouveau contenu dans l'ouvrage, page 157.

What do they do at Hilltop?

UNIT



simple present



This is Hilltop House. It's a big, old house in the country. There are a lot of children here. They don't live at Hilltop all the time. They're on holiday. There are two boys standing at the front door. Their names are John and Tim. They're going to stay at Hilltop House this summer. A man's talking to them. His name's Mr Hubbard.

Mr HUBBARD: Hello! Welcome to Hilltop House. My name's Mr Hubbard. I organise the holidays here. Put your cases in the hall and come with me! You must meet the other people who work here.

This is Andy. He comes to Hilltop every summer and organises the sports. If you want to swim, or ride, or play tennis, ask Andy!

This is Mrs Millett. She does the cooking. She always cooks very good meals. We have breakfast at half past eight, lunch at half past twelve and dinner at seven o'clock.

This is Gabriel. He lives in the house by the gate. He does the gardening, and he sometimes helps Mrs Millett in the kitchen.

Practise the questions and answers

What does Mr Hubbard do at Hilltop?
When does Andy come to Hilltop?
What does Andy do?
What does Mrs Millett do?
What time do they have their meals?
Where does Gabriel live?
What does Gabriel do?

Does Mrs Millett do the cooking?
Yes, she does.
Does Tim do the cooking?
No, he doesn't.
Do Gabriel and Mrs Millett work at Hilltop?
Yes, they do.
Do Tim and John work at Hilltop?
No, they don't.

Mrs Millett does the cooking, doesn't she?
Yes, she does.
Andy doesn't do the cooking, does he?
No, he doesn't.
Andy and Gabriel work at Hilltop, don't they?
Yes, they do.
Tim and John don't work at Hilltop, do they?
No, they don't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions:

What time do you usually	get up? have breakfast? arrive at school? go home? go to bed?
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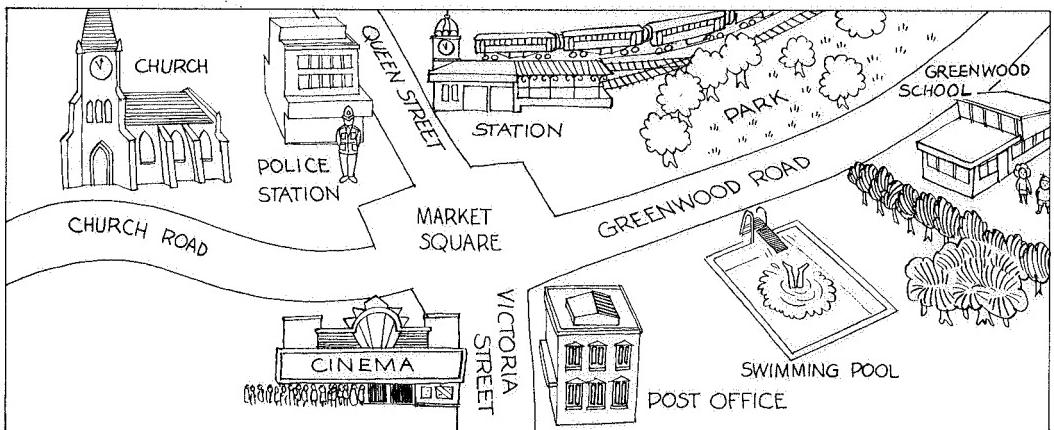
2. Ask and answer these questions:

What	do your parents	usually do	in the evening? at the weekend? in the summer holidays? on Saturday?
	does your brother your sister		

3. Mr A's in Market Square. He wants to go to the cinema, but he doesn't know where it is. He's asking Mrs B:

Mr A: Excuse me! Do you know the way to the cinema?

Mrs B: Yes, I do. Go along Victoria Street, and it's on the right.



Now imagine you're in Market Square. Ask and answer these questions:

Excuse me! Do you know the way to	the park, the post office, the station, the police station, the church, the swimming-pool, Greenwood School?
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0 Do you know the way to Hilltop?

Tim and John are going for a walk after dinner. There are two girls coming up the road. They're carrying big suitcases. They're looking for Hilltop House.

SUE: Excuse me! Do you know the way to Hilltop House, please?

JOHN: Yes, we do. We're staying there. My name's John and this is Tim. Hilltop House is over there.

SUE: Oh good! Come on, Jenny! We're nearly there.

JENNY: I'm coming, Sue. Phew! My case is heavy.

JOHN: I'll carry it for you. Tim, take Sue's case!

TIM: Oh, all right... Phew! This one's heavy. Why do girls take all their clothes on holiday?

SUE: What's Hilltop House like?

JOHN: It's smashing. Everybody's very nice.

TIM: The food's good, too.

JENNY: Mmm! Food! I'm hungry. What time do you have dinner?

TIM: At seven o'clock.

JENNY: Oh dear! We're too late, aren't we?

JOHN: Don't worry! Tim's got some cake under his bed. You can have that.

TIM: My chocolate cake! Oh, all right.



The Silver Circle

THE BEACH

Our story begins by the sea, on a beautiful beach. In summer the beach is full of people who swim or sit in the sun. But in winter the beach is empty. You can only hear the big, white birds, the wind and the sea.

Karen loves the sea in winter, and she knows the way to the beautiful, empty beach. Every morning she walks along the sand. She listens to the birds, and she feels the wind in her hair. She sometimes finds strange fish and shells as blue as the sky. She loves the birds, and she often talks to them. She asks them where they go and what they see. She wants to ride on the wind with them. She imagines exciting stories. She sees mountains and forests, strange towns and strange people.

What did they do yesterday?

UNIT

2

simple past



Sue's writing to her parents. Here's her letter.

Hilltop House,

Greenhurst.

25th July

Dear Mum and Dad,

Here we are at Hilltop House! We arrived at Greenhurst Station at seven o'clock yesterday. There weren't any buses, so we walked to Hilltop. We weren't very happy, because we didn't know where it was, and our cases were very heavy! But then we met two boys, who showed us the way and carried our cases for us. Their names are John and Tim. They're on holiday here too.

We didn't have our dinner with the others last night because we were too late. But Mrs Millett, who does the cooking, made us some sandwiches, and Tim gave us some chocolate cake.

We had a big breakfast this morning, and then we went for a walk. Hilltop is smashing. It's got a big garden. There's a lake behind the house, and a field. Jenny was very pleased because there were two horses in the field. She loves horses, and she decided to go riding.

Well, it's nearly lunch-time, so I must go now. I'll write again soon.

Love from Sue.

Practise the questions and answers

When did Sue and Jenny arrive at the station?

Did they arrive at seven o'clock?
Yes, they did.

Why did they walk to Hilltop?

Did they go to Hilltop by bus?
No, they didn't.

Why weren't they happy?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Who did they meet?

What did the two boys do?

They arrived at seven o'clock, didn't they?

Why didn't they have dinner with the others?

Yes, they did.

What did Mrs Millett make?

They didn't go to Hilltop by bus, did they?

What did Tim give them?

No, they didn't.

What sort of breakfast did they have?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

What did they do after breakfast?

What's Hilltop like?

Why was Jenny pleased?

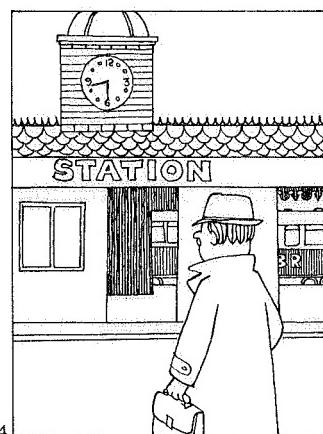
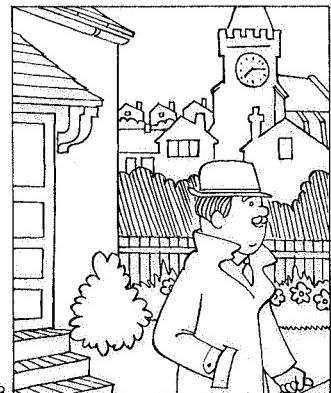
What did she decide to do?

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions:

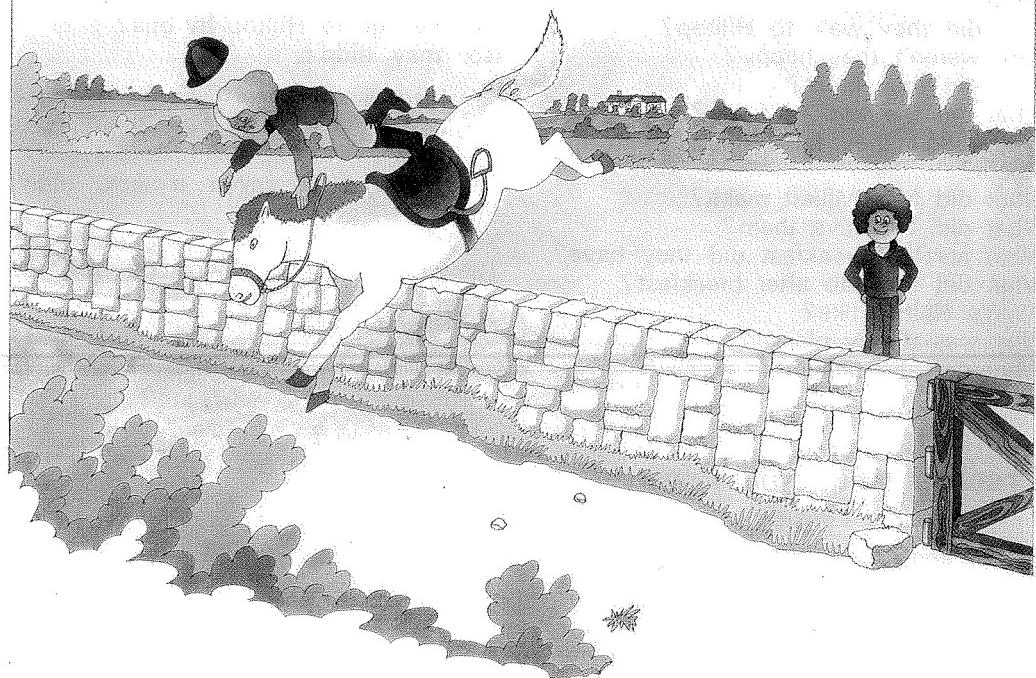
What did you do	last summer? last weekend? yesterday evening?
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2. Look at the pictures and tell the story. What happened to Mr Brown this morning?



These verbs will help you to tell the story.

1. got up
2. had / said goodbye
3. left
4. walked
5. got on / sat down
6. looked at / laughed / wearing pyjamas.



2

You didn't fall, did you?

Jenny went riding this morning. She's telling Sue what happened.

JENNY: Hello, Sue. Oh, what an awful morning!

SUE: Why? What's the matter, Jenny?

JENNY: Well, you know I went riding this morning?

SUE: Yes. You didn't fall, did you?

JENNY: Yes, I did.

SUE: Oh no! What happened?

JENNY: Well, I went into the field by the road. Then I saw Angela, you know, the girl with red hair.

SUE: Oh yes. I know her. What did she do?

JENNY: The stupid girl shouted. The horse was frightened and he began to run.

SUE: Did you stop him?

JENNY: No, I couldn't. He jumped over the wall and I fell.

SUE: Oh dear! And what did Angela do?

JENNY: She stood in the middle of the field and laughed.

The Silver Circle

THE STRANGE MAN

One morning the beach was different.

The sea was quiet.

There weren't any birds.

It was winter, but it was warm.

Karen looked along the beach. Suddenly she saw something in the sand. It shone like silver.

Perhaps it was only a shell or a piece of glass.

But when she pulled it out of the sand,

she laughed and shouted.

It was a bracelet, a beautiful silver bracelet.

It shone in the sun,
and it was more beautiful than all her shells.

But when she put it on, she was frightened.

The bracelet burnt her arm.

"Excuse me!" said a voice.

Karen thought she was dreaming.

But then she heard it again.

"Excuse me!"

She looked behind her and saw a strange man.

He wasn't very tall,
and his hair was long.

He was wearing black boots
and carrying a sword.

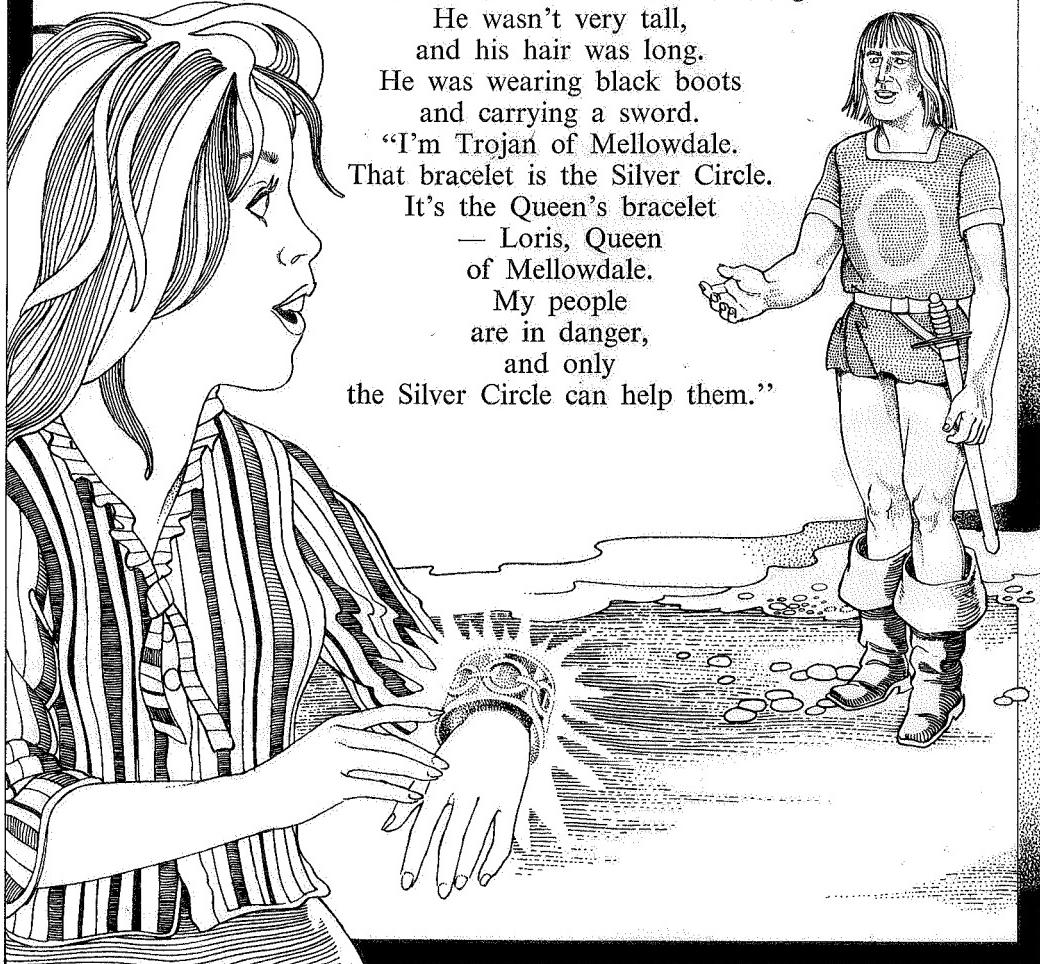
"I'm Trojan of Mellowdale.
That bracelet is the Silver Circle.

It's the Queen's bracelet

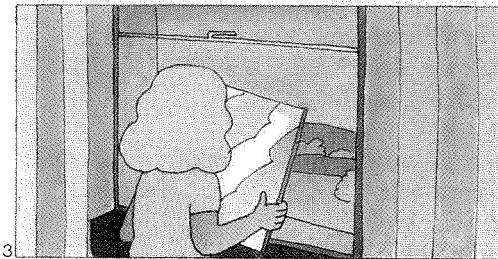
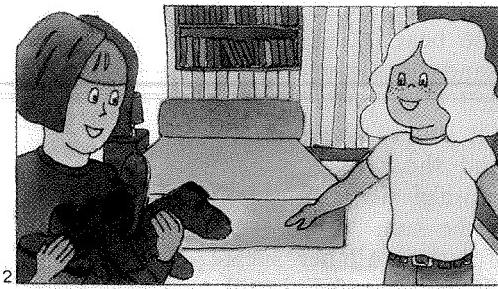
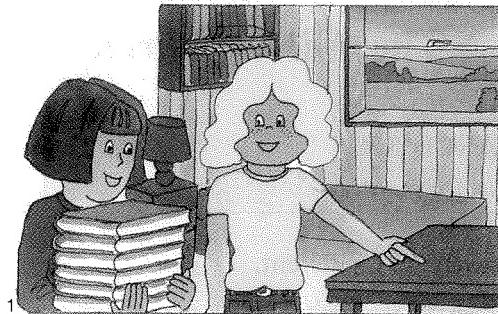
— Loris, Queen
of Mellowdale.

My people
are in danger,
and only

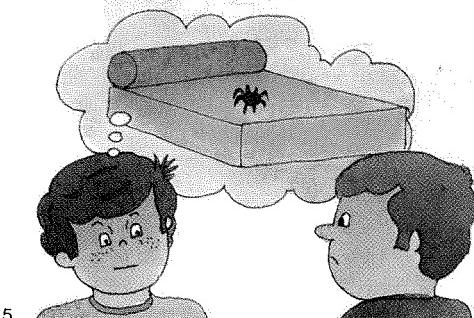
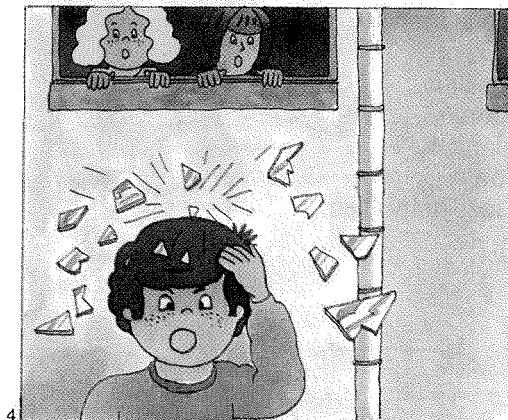
the Silver Circle can help them."



What will happen?



What's he going to do?



CD 1-9

UNIT

3

future

Jenny and Sue are tidying their room.

SUE: Where shall we put our books?

JENNY: I know. We'll put them on the table.

SUE: Where shall we put our shoes?

JENNY: I know. We'll put them under the bed.

SUE: Where shall we put the mirror?

JENNY: I know. We'll put it by the window.

SUE: Don't put it there! It'll fall out of the window.

JENNY: No, it won't. (CRASH!) Oh dear!

CD 1-10

When Jenny dropped the mirror out of the window, it fell on Tim's head. He was very angry. He decided to give the girls a surprise. He decided to find a spider and put it in their room.

He's talking to John now. John wants to know what he's going to do.

JOHN: What are you going to do, Tim?

TIM: I'm going to give those girls a surprise. I'm going to give them a present. I'm going to put it in their room.

JOHN: What are you going to give them?

TIM: I'm going to give them a big, black spider!

Practise the questions and answers

Where will Sue and Jenny put their books?

Where will they put their shoes?

Where will Jenny put the mirror?

Will they put their books on the table?

Yes, they will.

Will they put their shoes on the table?

No, they won't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

They'll put their books on the table, won't they?

Yes, they will.

They won't put their shoes on the table, will they?

No, they won't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

What's Tim going to do?

What's he going to give the girls?

Where's he going to put it?

Is Tim going to give the girls a present?

Yes, he is.

Is he going to give John a present?

No, he isn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

He's going to give the girls a present, isn't he?

Yes, he is.

He isn't going to give John a present, is he?

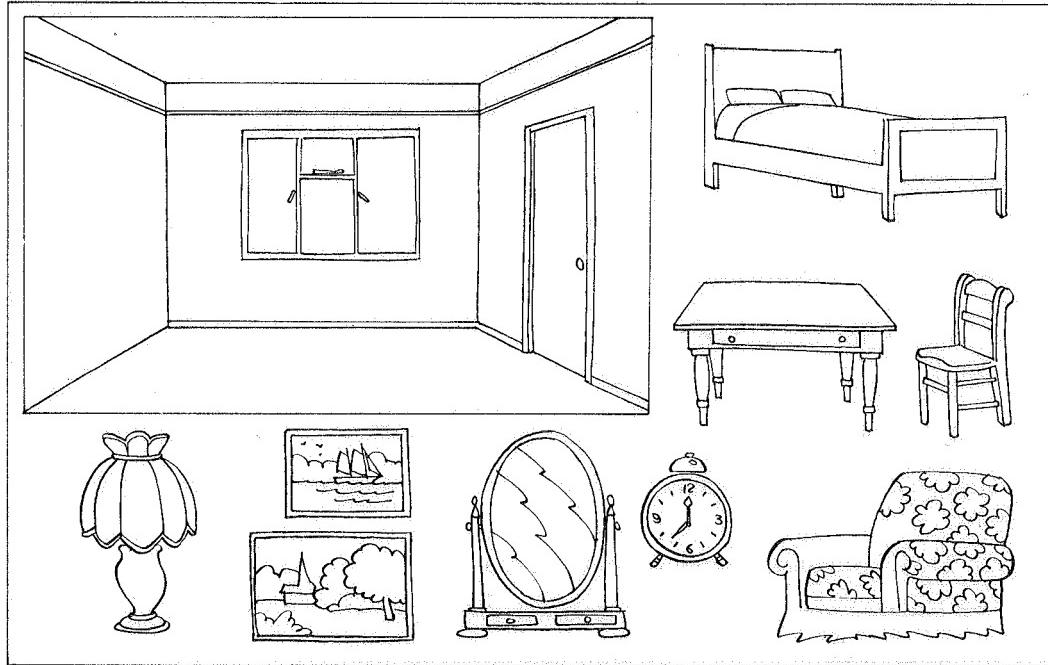
No, he isn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Imagine you're going to a friend's birthday party tomorrow. What are you going to wear? What are you going to give your friend?

2. Imagine this is your bedroom.



You're putting the furniture in the room. Your brother's helping you. He's asking you:

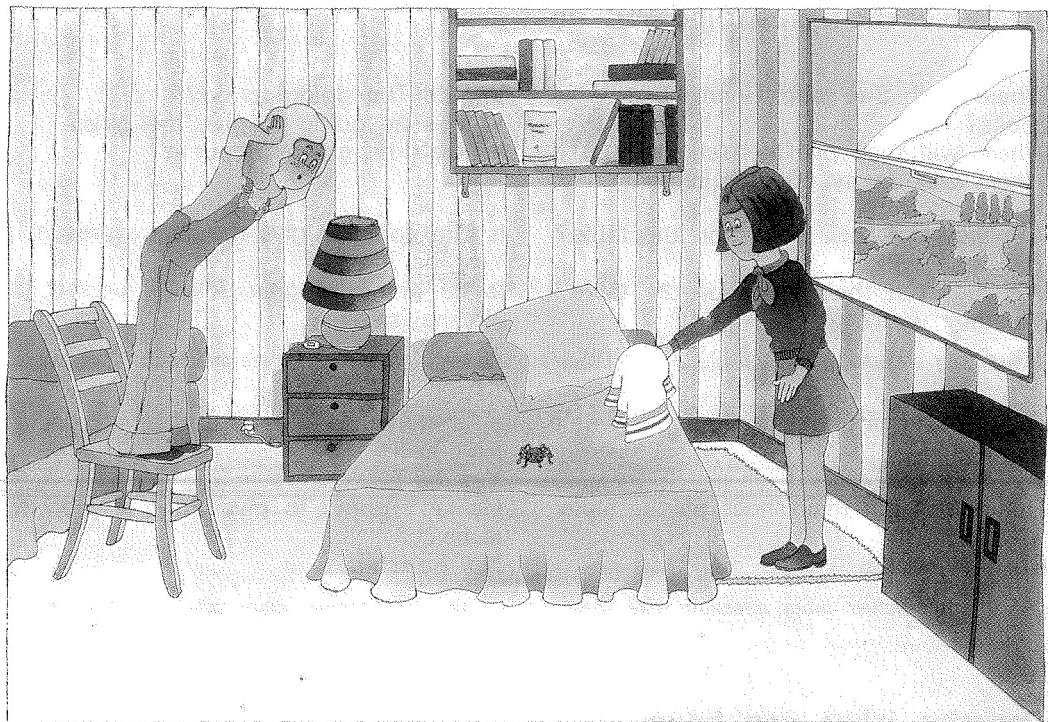
Where shall we put the

bed, table, chair, armchair,
clock, mirror, pictures, lamp?

Answer the questions.

Example: We'll put the bed by the window.

Then draw the room with the furniture in it.



CDL 11

3

A big, black spider!

Tim was very angry when Jenny's mirror fell on his head. He found a big, black spider and put it on Sue's bed. The girls are in their room now.

JENNY: Sue! Sue! Come here!

SUE: All right! Don't shout! What's the matter?

JENNY: Look! There's a big, black spider on your bed!

SUE: Oh yes! Don't be frightened, Jenny! It won't hurt you. I'll put it out of the window.

JENNY: Ugh! You aren't going to touch it, are you?

SUE: Of course I am. I'm not going to leave it on my bed.

JENNY: What are you going to do with that handkerchief?

SUE: I'm going to put the spider in it.

JENNY: Oh Sue! It'll bite you!

SUE: No, it won't. Look!

JENNY: No, I don't want to look.

SUE: But, Jenny, it isn't a real spider. Look! It's a plastic one!

The Silver Circle

THE WHITE BOAT

Karen felt sad, because she knew she couldn't keep the lovely bracelet. But she liked the man and she wanted to help him.

"Why are your people in danger?" she asked. "Borgon's going to attack us soon. And then the men from the Black Land will come to Mellowdale," said Trojan.

"Who is Borgon?" asked Karen.

Trojan didn't answer. He looked at the bracelet on Karen's arm and then he looked at the sea. The air was colder, and there was a wind now. "Come on!" he said. "We must leave. The wind will take us home."

Karen looked along the beach. She saw a white boat on the sand. It had a blue sail, and on the sail there was a silver circle. "But Mellowdale isn't my home. I live here." Suddenly the bracelet hurt her arm again. Trojan took her hand.

"You must come. The Silver Circle must go back to Mellowdale."

"But why can't you take it?" asked Karen.

She was angry now.

"Because only a woman can wear the Silver Circle. You must come with me."

Trojan pulled the boat

into the sea and

they climbed in.

The beach was

quiet and

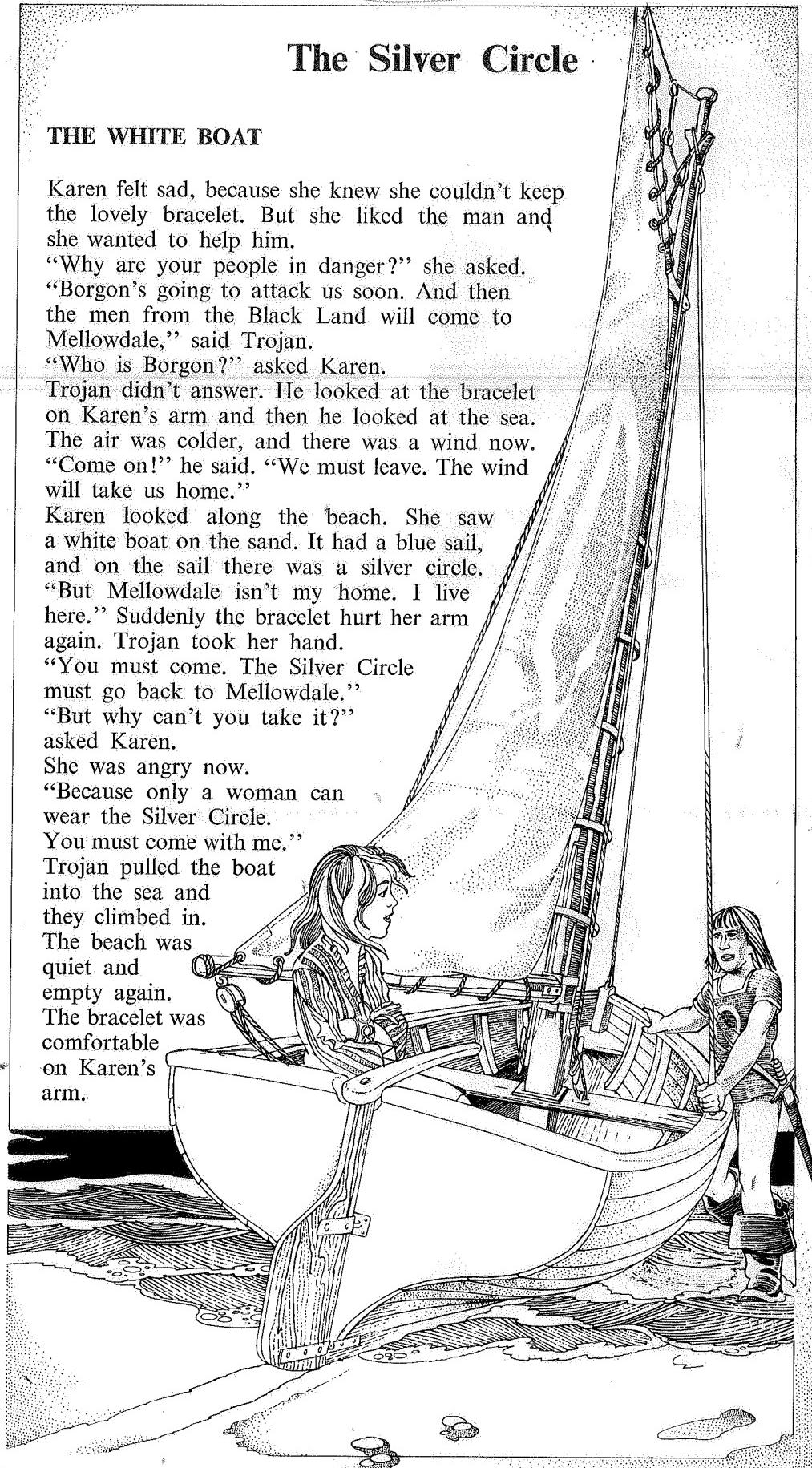
empty again.

The bracelet was

comfortable

on Karen's

arm.



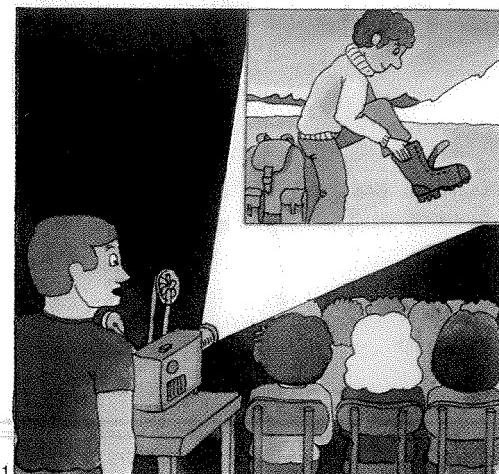
What's he doing now?

UNIT

4

present continuous

ODA-13

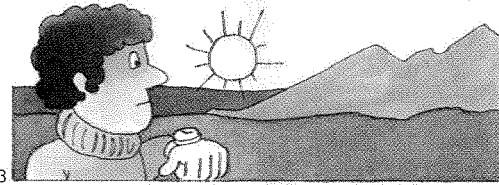


When you go for walks in the hills, you must be very careful. Andy knows that this can sometimes be dangerous, so he's talking to the children and showing them a film.

ANDY: When you go for walks you must wear warm clothes. Look at the man in the film! He's putting his boots on. He's wearing a warm pullover.

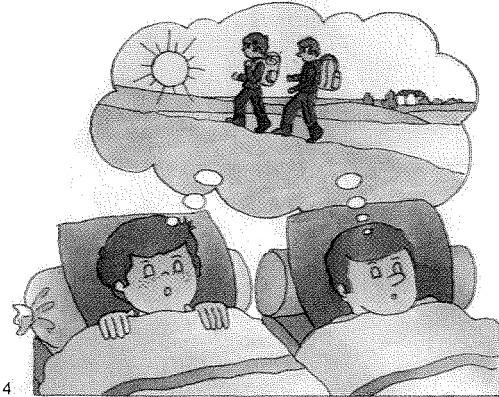


You must take a map and some food. Look at the man in the film! He's putting a map into his bag. He's taking some apples and some chocolate.

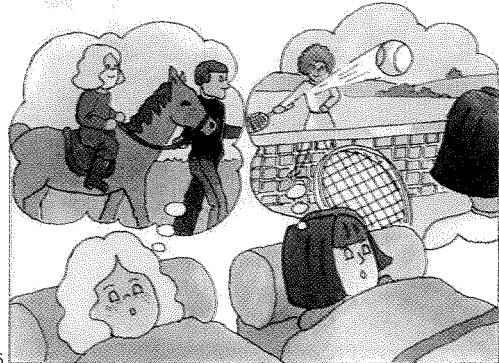


You must leave early. Look at the man in the film! He's looking at his watch. It's eight o'clock. He's leaving early in the morning.

What are they doing tomorrow?



John and Tim are going for a walk tomorrow. They're getting up early. They're leaving after breakfast.



Sue and Jenny are staying at Hilltop tomorrow. Jenny's having a riding lesson, and Sue's playing tennis with Angela.

Practise the questions and answers

What's Andy doing?
What are the children doing?
What's the man putting on?
What's he wearing?
What's he putting into his bag?
What's he taking?
What's he looking at?
When's he leaving?

Are the children watching a film?
Yes, they are.
Are they watching television?
No, they aren't.
Is the man putting his boots on?
Yes, he is.
Is he putting a hat on?
No, he isn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

The man's leaving early, isn't he?
Yes, he is.
He isn't leaving late, is he?
No, he isn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

What are Tim and John doing tomorrow?
What are Sue and Jenny doing tomorrow?

John and Tim are going for a walk, aren't they?
Yes, they are.
Sue and Jenny aren't going for a walk, are they?
No, they aren't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Tom Jones is a journalist. He wants to interview Joe Gold, the famous actor. He's talking to Joe Gold's secretary on the phone. Can you complete their conversation?

Tom Jones : Good morning. My name's . . . I'm a . . .
I believe Joe Gold's coming to London next week?

Secretary : Yes, he . . . He's . . .

Tom Jones : On Tuesday. I see. And where's he staying, please?

Secretary : He's . . .

Tom Jones : At the Plaza Hotel. And when can I see Mr Gold?
Is he free on Wednesday?

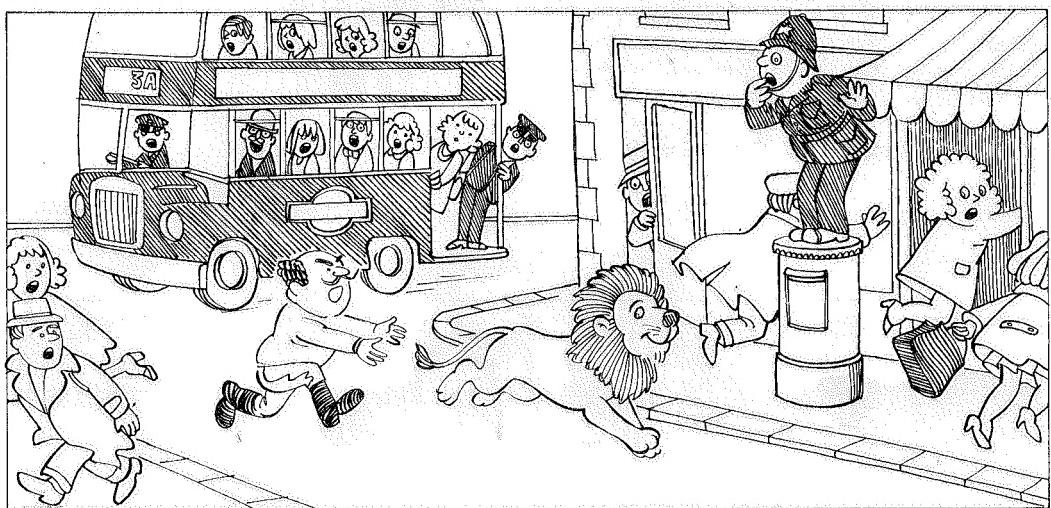
Secretary : No, I'm sorry. He's . . .

Tom Jones : Staying in bed! Oh! Well, is he free on Thursday?

Secretary : Yes, you can see him on . . . , at . . .

Tom Jones : Three thirty. That's fine. Thank you. Goodbye.

2. Look at the picture and tell the story.



What's happening in the picture?
What's in the middle of the road?
What's the man trying to do?
What are the people on the bus doing?

What are the people on the pavement doing? Why?
Where's the policeman?
Why's he standing on the letter-box?

Don't you like my music?

CD 1-15

It's eleven o'clock. Tim and John can't sleep. They can hear a strange noise in the garden.

TIM: What an awful noise! What is it?

JOHN: I think it's a violin. Listen!

TIM: Who's playing the violin at eleven o'clock at night?

JOHN: I don't know, but I'm going to look out of the window.

TIM: What can you see?

JOHN: There's a man near the lake.

TIM: Who is it?

JOHN: I don't know.

TIM: Can't you stop him?

JOHN: I'll try. Hey! We're trying to sleep. We're getting up early tomorrow and it's very late!

TIM: Did he hear you?

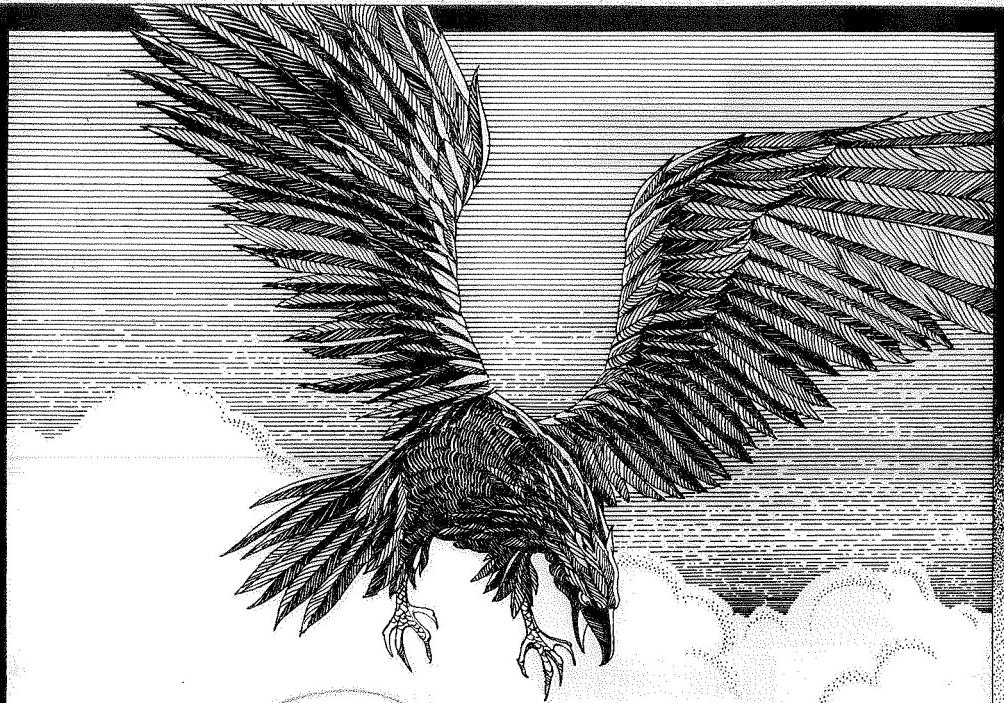
JOHN: Yes, he did. He's coming towards the house.

GABRIEL: It's only me. Don't you like my music?

JOHN: It's Gabriel! Gabriel, why are you playing your violin in the garden?

GABRIEL: Well, I never play it in the house. My cat doesn't like it!





CDL 16

The Silver Circle

THE BIG, BLACK BIRD

Karen felt happy in the white boat. Trojan didn't have a map, but every day they followed the sun. There was some bread, some meat and some fruit in a big box. They ate and slept and talked.

Trojan talked about Mellowdale, the beautiful white town where the streets were clean and full of busy people. He described the Queen's palace on a hill in the middle of the town. He talked about Queen Loris and the Silver Circle. When the Queen lost the bracelet, it was a terrible day for Mellowdale. The people, who were usually happy, were frightened now.

On the fourth day of their journey Karen saw a strange, black bird in the sky.

"Look, Trojan! Over there! Look at that bird!
It's flying towards us."

Trojan looked.

"That's one of Borgon's birds," he said.

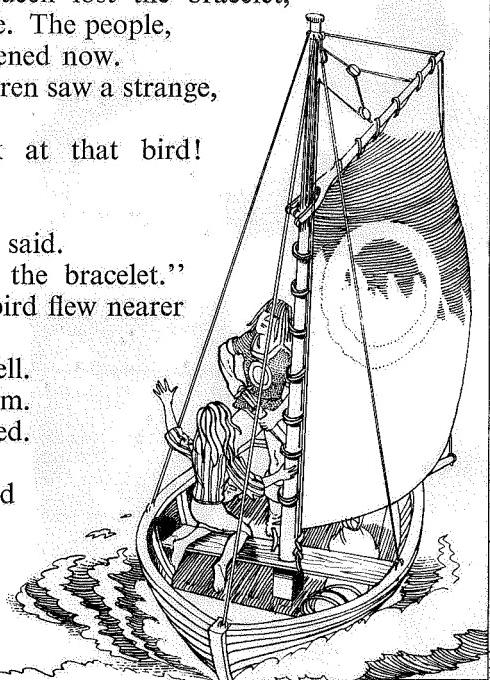
"It's looking for us. Borgon wants the bracelet."

He put his hand on his sword. The bird flew nearer and suddenly it attacked.

Trojan dropped his sword and fell.
The terrible bird was on top of him.

"Karen! The Silver Circle!" he shouted.
The bracelet shone in the sun.

Karen hit the horrible black head with her arm. The bird jumped into the air, looked at the sun for the last time, then fell into the sea.



What were they doing?

UNIT

5

past continuous



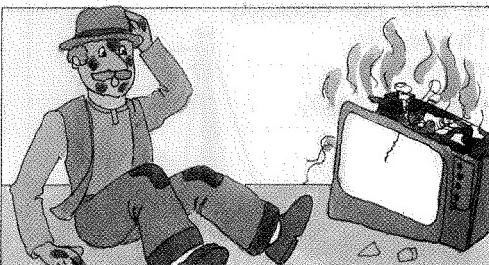
At three o'clock yesterday afternoon
Mrs Millett was in the kitchen. She was
making an apple pie.

Mr Hubbard was working in his office.
Sue and Jenny were sitting by the lake.

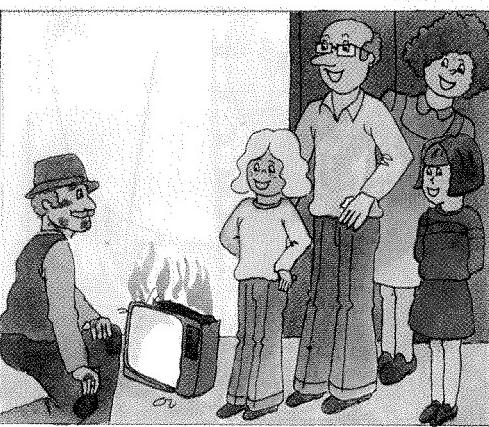


Suddenly they heard a terrible noise.
It came from Gabriel's house.

Mrs Millett ran out of the kitchen.
Mr Hubbard dropped his pen.
Jenny and Sue ran across the garden
to Gabriel's house.



When they arrived, Gabriel was sitting
on the floor by the television. His face
and hands were black.



He stood up and laughed.
« I was mending my television when it
exploded! » he said.

Practise the questions and answers

What was Mrs Millett doing at three o'clock?

Was Mr Hubbard working ?

Yes, he was.

What was Mr Hubbard doing ?

Were Sue and Jenny working ?

No, they weren't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

What were Sue and Jenny doing ?

What was Gabriel doing ?

What was Mrs Millett doing when she heard the noise ?

Mr Hubbard was working, wasn't he ?

She was making an apple pie.

Yes, he was.

What did Mrs Millett do when she heard the noise ?

Sue and Jenny weren't working, were they ?

She ran out of the kitchen.

No, they weren't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Imagine you were at home last night when, suddenly, you heard a terrible noise. What were you doing when you heard the noise ? What did you do when you heard the noise ? What were the other people in the house doing ? What did they do ?

2. Imagine someone went to the bank in your town last night and stole a lot of money. A policeman's asking you questions: « Where were you last night ? Who were you with ? What were you doing ? ».

Think of your answers, and then practise the conversation with the policeman.

3. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A I had lunch tea at my friend's grandmother's house yesterday.

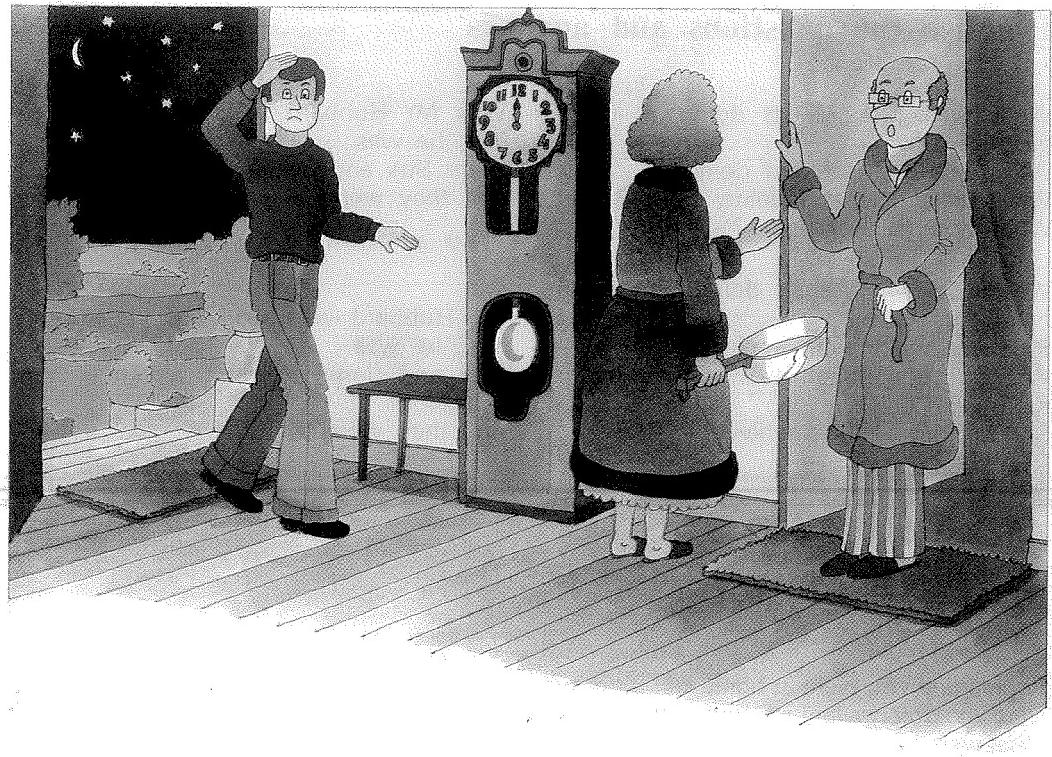
B Did you have a nice meal ?

A No. We had fish pie, banana sandwiches, and I don't like fish. bananas.

B Oh dear! Did you eat it? them?

A No, I didn't. I gave the dog cat my pie sandwiches

when my friend grandmother wasn't looking.



5

Ooh, my head!

CD18

It's midnight. Mrs Millett's standing at Mr Hubbard's door. She's very excited.

Mrs MILLETT: Mr Hubbard! Wake up! Mr Hubbard!

Mr HUBBARD: Who is it?

Mrs MILLETT: It's me, Mrs Millett.

Mr HUBBARD: What's the matter, Mrs Millett?

Mrs MILLETT: Well, I was looking out of my window when I saw a man in the garden.

Mr HUBBARD: A man? What was he doing?

Mrs MILLETT: He was trying to open the office window.

Mr HUBBARD: What did you do?

Mrs MILLETT: I ran down to the garden and hit him on the head with my saucepan.

Mr HUBBARD: Well done, Mrs Millett! Oh, look! Here's Andy.

ANDY: Ooh, my head!

Mr HUBBARD: Andy! Are you all right?

ANDY: No, I'm not. I forgot my key this evening, and I didn't want to wake you up. I was trying to open the office window when someone hit me.

Mrs MILLETT: Oh dear!

The Silver Circle

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SEA

Karen looked at Trojan. His eyes were closed and his face was white.

"Are you all right, Trojan?" she asked.

But he didn't answer. He was asleep. Karen wanted to wake him up, because she felt frightened.

She imagined that the sky was full of big, black birds that were going to attack the boat. But the sea and the sky were empty. She was thirsty, but the water bottles were empty too. The sun was hot, and the sea was like a burning mirror. It hurt Karen's eyes when she looked at it. For the first time she thought about her beach at home. She wanted to go back, but that was impossible now. Then she remembered Mellowdale. The men from the Black Land were coming across the mountains towards the White Town. The Queen and the people were waiting.

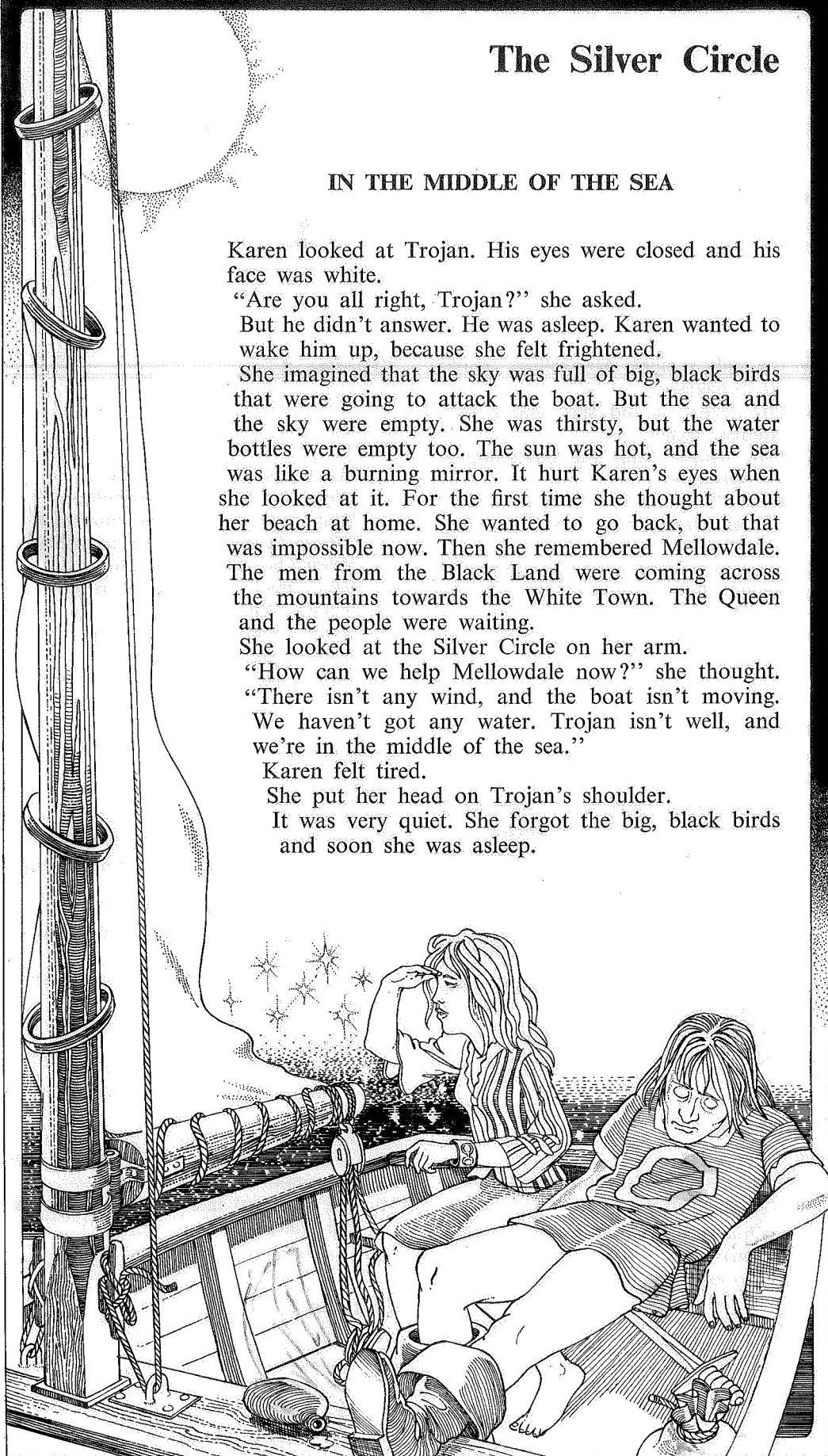
She looked at the Silver Circle on her arm.

"How can we help Mellowdale now?" she thought. "There isn't any wind, and the boat isn't moving. We haven't got any water. Trojan isn't well, and we're in the middle of the sea."

Karen felt tired.

She put her head on Trojan's shoulder.

It was very quiet. She forgot the big, black birds and soon she was asleep.



Revision exercises: 1

Exercise 1

Put the verbs into the correct tense (the present continuous or the simple present).

1. He (go) for a walk with his dog every evening.
2. We'll look at the map. I (not know) the way.
3. It's eight o'clock. Mrs Millett (cook) the breakfast.
4. She (wear) a red skirt and a blue pullover today.
5. They usually (do) the gardening at the weekend.
6. What's happening? Why (you laugh)?
7. He can't talk to you now. He (have) a bath.
8. What (you want) to do this afternoon?
9. What's Jenny doing? She (ride) in the field.
10. She always (have) lunch at one o'clock.

7. He does the washing-up. (never)
8. It's sunny and warm in summer. (often)
9. I don't walk to school. (usually)
10. Is it cold in winter? (always)

Exercise 4

Example:

Where / he / live

Where does he live?

1. What time / she / go to bed
2. Why / the children / like Hilltop
3. What time / you / have breakfast
4. Where / your sister / go to school
5. What / he / wear at work
6. Why / they / want to leave
7. Where / Mrs Millett / live
8. When / the postman / come
9. Where / this train / stop
10. What / she / do at the weekend

Exercise 2

Complete these sentences with a preposition.

1. What do you usually do ... Saturday?
2. They get up ... half past seven.
3. Richard and Kathy live ... London.
4. They don't go ... school ... Sunday.
5. She's looking ... the map.
6. Shall we go ... a walk?
7. Do you know the way ... the post office?
8. We always stand ... when the teacher comes in.
9. They're standing ... the bus-stop.
10. They're waiting ... the bus.

Exercise 5

Example:

We (go) to the cinema yesterday.
We went to the cinema yesterday.

1. We (see) some interesting animals at the zoo.
2. He (arrive) late last night.
3. She (leave) the house and (walk) to the station.
4. He (carry) my suitcase because it (be) heavy.
5. She (make) some sandwiches and (give) us a drink.
6. They (put) their coats in the hall.
7. I (have) an English lesson this morning.
8. My sister (fall) into the lake yesterday.
9. They (climb) to the top of the mountain.
10. We (get up) late and so we (miss) our train.

Exercise 3

Example:

I go home at four o'clock. (always)

I always go home at four o'clock.

1. He plays his violin in the garden. (often)
2. She goes for a walk in the evening. (usually)
3. It doesn't snow in spring. (usually)
4. They don't write to me. (often)
5. We see him when we go to school. (always)
6. Do you go riding at the weekend? (usually)

Exercise 6

Example:

She arrived late.

Why did she arrive late?

1. She forgot to tell him.
2. He decided to go on Saturday.

3. She flew to America yesterday.
4. The horse jumped over the wall.
5. He bought another car last week.
6. They gave John the tickets.
7. I followed him to the station.
8. I hit him on the head.
9. He felt ill.
10. We thought it was awful.

Exercise 7

Put the verbs into the correct tense (the « will » future or the « going to » future).

1. Please don't make a noise! You (wake) everybody up.
2. I'm staying at home tomorrow. I (tidy) my room.
3. Look at those black clouds! It (rain).
4. It isn't dangerous. It (not hurt) you.
5. I'm going to town tomorrow. I (buy) some trousers.
6. There's a good film on television tonight. (You watch) it?
7. What (we do) at the weekend? Have you got any good ideas?
8. He's usually late, so he (probably be) late tomorrow.
9. "Oh dear! I haven't got any money." "Don't worry! I (lend) you a pound."
10. It's my mother's birthday next week. What (I give) her?

Exercise 8

Example:

John / wear / blue trousers

John's wearing blue trousers.

1. Mr Hubbard / sit / in the garden
2. Jenny / ride / in the field
3. John and Tim / walk / by the lake
4. I / mend / my radio
5. We / leave Hilltop / next week

Example:

John / go back to London

Is John going back to London?

1. Angela / have a riding lesson
2. Mrs Millett / make an apple pie
3. You / go to town this afternoon
4. They / go for a walk
5. He / fly to America

Exercise 9

Example:

he / 4

What was he doing at four o'clock?

1. he / 2
2. she / 3
3. you / 8
4. they / 11
5. we / 9

Example:

He / have lunch / 1

He was having lunch at one.

1. He / go home / 4
2. We / watch television / 8
3. They / do the gardening / 5
4. She / tell us a story / 7
5. I / listen to the radio / 10

Exercise 10

Put the verbs into the correct tense (the simple past or the past continuous).

1. When we heard the noise, we (wake up).
2. I (wash) my hair when my friend arrived.
3. We (listen) to records when the postman came.
4. She was very pleased when she (find) her purse.
5. I hurt my foot when I (jump) over the wall.
6. When he read the letter, he (laugh).
7. I (walk) down the street when I saw my uncle.
8. She fell when she (run) across the road.
9. They read the newspaper when they (wait for) the bus.
10. When I (arrive) home, I (have) my tea.

Exercise 11

Example:

He's talking to someone.

Who's he talking to?

1. He's looking for someone.
2. He's waiting for someone.
3. He's listening to someone.
4. He's looking at someone.
5. He's talking to someone.

Exercise 12

Answer these questions.

1. What colour's the sky in summer?
2. What colour's the sky in winter?
3. What colour are trees in summer?
4. What colour are clouds?
5. What colour are apples?
6. What colour are bananas?
7. What colour's milk?
8. What colour are your eyes?
9. What colour's your hair?
10. What colour are your shoes?

Exercise 13

Give the short answers to these questions.

1. Are you going to climb to the top of the hill? Yes,
2. Has he got a map in his pocket? Yes,
3. Do they go riding every weekend? No,
4. Is there much wind today? Yes,
5. Do you know the way to the church? Yes,
6. Does he usually go home at lunchtime? Yes,
7. Does she often tidy her room? No,
8. Will he be very angry? No,
9. Have they got a big garden? Yes,
10. Will she be frightened? Yes,

Exercise 14

Complete these sentences with question-tags.

1. They were following us,
2. He plays the violin,
3. They don't usually go out on Sunday,
4. The church is near the park,
5. He'll be very worried,
6. The journey wasn't very exciting,
7. She won't be free tomorrow,
8. He told us a story,
9. They didn't leave their books at school,
10. It won't explode,

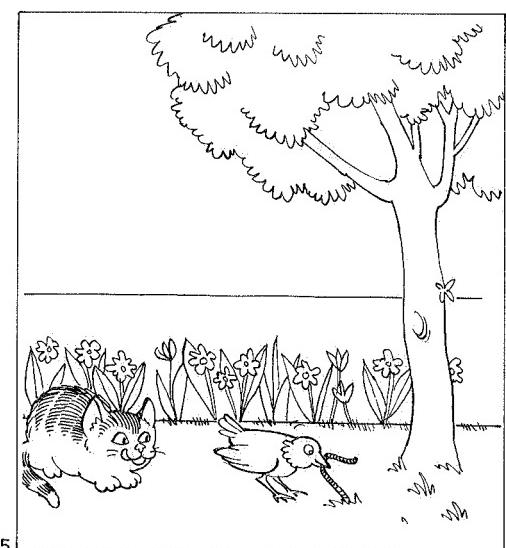
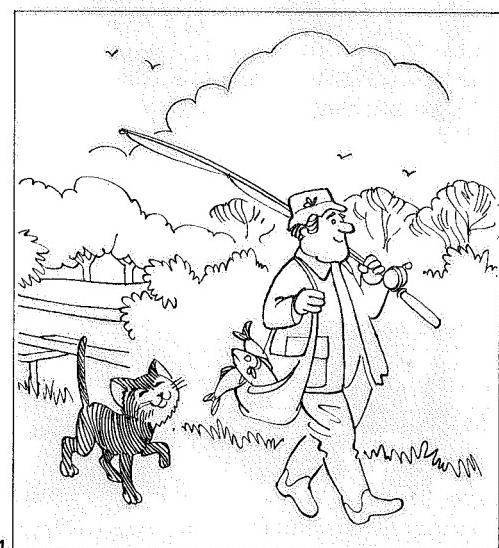
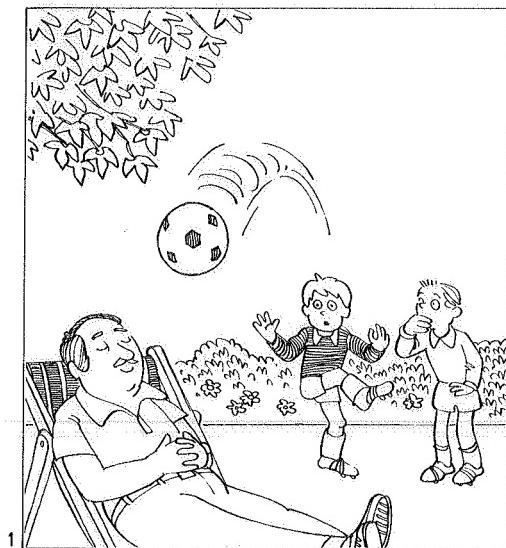
Exercise 15

Composition exercise

Imagine you're staying at Hilltop House on holiday. You arrived yesterday. Write a letter to your parents. Sue's letter on page 12 and the answers to these questions will help you.

1. What time did you arrive at Hilltop?
2. Did you have a good journey?
3. What happened when you arrived?
4. What's Hilltop like?
5. What's your room like?
6. What are the other people like?
7. What did you do yesterday?
8. What are you going to do tomorrow?

What do you think happened next?



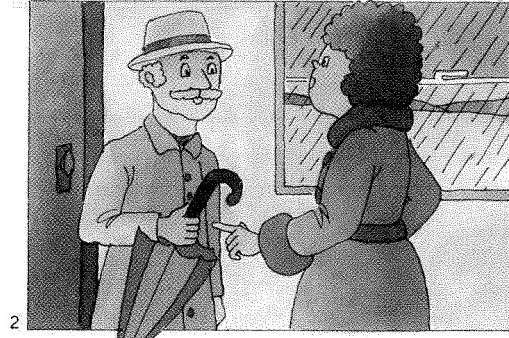
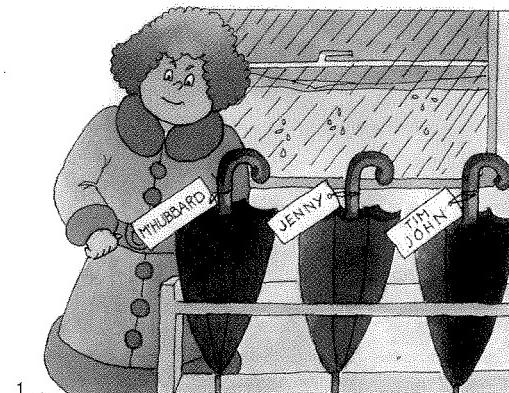
It's Mr Hubbard's

CD 20

UNIT

6

possessive forms
infinitive of purpose



*Mrs Millett's going to go shopping.
It's raining, so she's looking for her umbrella.*

Mrs MILLETT: Where's my umbrella?
The black one's Mr Hubbard's. I can't take his.
The red one's Jenny's. I can't take hers.
The brown one's John and Tim's.
I can't take theirs.

Ah! Here's Gabriel. Gabriel, I need an umbrella. Can you lend me yours?
I can't find mine.

She's going to the butcher's



Mrs Millett's in Greenhurst now. She's looking at her shopping list. Where's she going? What's she going to buy?

Mrs MILLETT: I must go to the butcher's to buy some meat.

I must go to the baker's to buy some bread.



I must go to the grocer's to buy some eggs.

I must go to the greengrocer's to buy some vegetables.



I must go to the chemist's to buy some medicine.

And I must go to the post office to buy some stamps.



I must go to the chemist's to buy some medicine.

And I must go to the post office to buy some stamps.

Practise the questions and answers

Whose umbrella is black?

Mr Hubbard's.

Whose umbrella is red?

Jenny's.

Whose umbrella is brown?

John and Tim's.

Which umbrella is Jenny's?

Hers is the red one.

Which umbrella is John and Tim's?

Theirs is the brown one.

Which umbrella is Mr Hubbard's?

His is the black one.

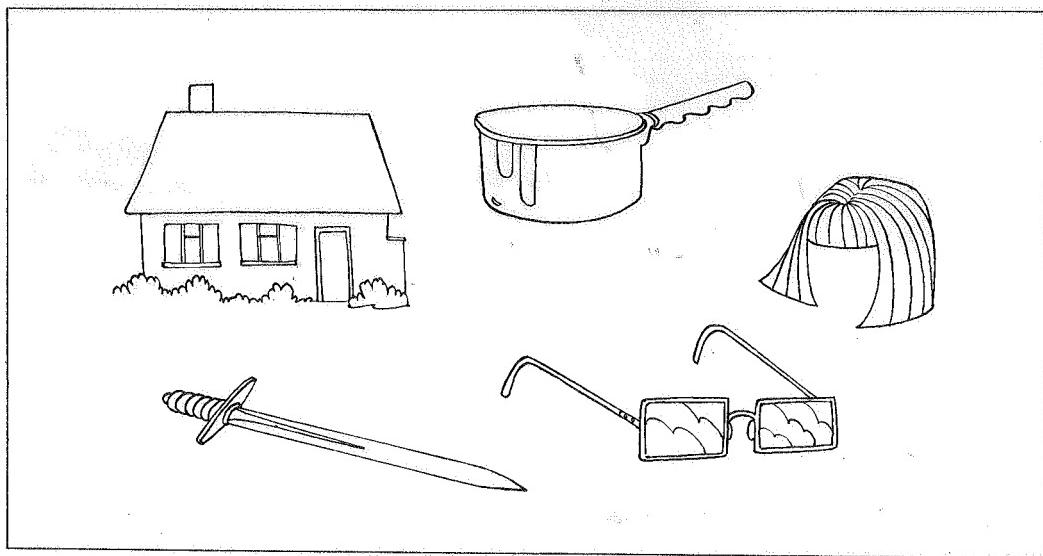
What's Mrs Millett going to the butcher's for?

To buy some meat.

ask and answer more questions like this:

Practise what you know

1. Look at the pictures, and ask and answer the questions.



	house	
	sword	
Whose	saucepans	is it?
	hair	
	glasses	are they?

- 2. Example:** What do we need paper for?

We need paper to make books.

Can you find more questions and answers like these ? (for example with « water, money, clocks ».)

3. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A Look! I found this black purse
expensive watch yesterday. Is it yours?

B	No, it isn't mine. But	Bob Sue	has got	a black purse. an expensive watch.
---	------------------------	------------	---------	---------------------------------------

Perhaps it's his.
hers.

Now make another similar conversation.



6

Whose key is it?

John and Tim were walking near the lake yesterday when suddenly Tim saw something in the grass.

TIM: Look! There's something shining in the grass. It's a key.

JOHN: It isn't ours, is it?

TIM: No, it isn't. I've got ours in my pocket.

JOHN: Well, whose key is it, then?

TIM: Perhaps it's the girls'.

JOHN: No, it can't be theirs. They always leave theirs in the house.

TIM: Well, perhaps it's to open a secret door in the house.

JOHN: Don't be silly! Hey, look! Here's a pair of shoes.

TIM: And there's a shirt and some trousers. How strange!

ANDY: Hey, you two! Don't take those trousers! They're mine.

JOHN: Ah! They're Andy's. Look! He's swimming in the lake.

The Silver Circle

SIX MEN UNDER THE TREES

Karen woke up suddenly.
 The bracelet was burning her arm.
 At first she thought she was still dreaming, but then she saw Trojan. He was still asleep. But something was different. She heard the wind in the blue sail. They were moving again. It was evening. The sun was going down.

Suddenly she shouted. "Trojan! Wake up!
 A beach! Look!"

The boat was near a long beach of yellow sand. And Karen could see trees and grass. Trojan opened his eyes and looked. His head was still hurting, but he jumped out of the boat and pulled it on to the sand.

They didn't need the boat now. They took some food and a water bottle, and put them into a bag. Trojan took his sword, and together they walked towards the trees to look for some water.

They found a river where the water was clean and cold. They drank. The water was good, and soon they were feeling better.

"What are we going to do then, Trojan?"
 asked Karen.

"You're going to come with us,"
 said a voice.

Behind Karen and Trojan,
 six men were standing
 under the trees.



We need some paper

UNIT

7

some, any, no

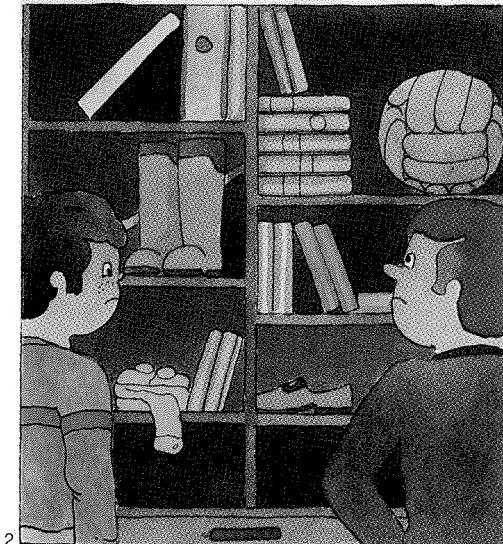


1

There's going to be a party at Hilltop House next weekend. John and Tim are going to make a poster for the party.

TIM: What do we need?

JOHN: We need some paper, some pencils, some paint and some brushes.



2

Tim's looking in the cupboard.

TIM: There isn't any paper. There aren't any pencils. There's no paint, and there are no brushes.

JOHN: I know! We'll ask Mr Hubbard. He'll have some.



3

They're in Mr Hubbard's office.

TIM: Can we have some paper and some pencils, Mr Hubbard?

JOHN: And can we have some paint and some brushes too, please?

Practise the questions and answers

Is there any paper in the cupboard?

No, there isn't.

Are there any pencils?

No, there aren't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Have Tim and John got any paper?

No, they haven't.

Has Mr Hubbard got any?

Yes, he has.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Imagine you're going to:

- a. have a party
- b. go for a walk in the mountains
- c. make an omelette
- d. make a birthday card

What do you need?

2. Mrs A's having tea with Mrs B. Can you complete their conversation?

Mrs A : Tea or coffee, Mrs B?

Mrs B : Can I have ... coffee, please?

Mrs A : Yes, of course. Do you want ... milk?

Mrs B : Yes, please, but ... sugar, thank you.

Mrs A : Have ... sandwiches and ... cakes!

Mrs B : I won't have ... sandwiches, thank you, but I'll have a

Mrs A : Oh, you've got the chocolate cake! I wanted that one!

3. A's buying some tickets for the theatre.

Work in pairs and practise the conversation.

A : Have you got any seats for next Wednesday, please?

B : I've got some seats at four pounds, and some at a pound.

A : I'll have two tickets at a pound.

B : Certainly. Here you are. That's two pounds, please.

Now write a similar conversation, changing the words that are underlined.



7

Do you want some red paint?

CD 23

John and Tim are in their room. They're making a poster for the party.

JOHN: What colours have we got?

TIM: We've got some blue, some yellow, some black, some brown and some green.

JOHN: Haven't we got any red?

TIM: No, there's no red.

JOHN: What a pity! We must have some red.

TIM: Yes, we must.

JOHN: Hey! Where are you going?

TIM: To the bathroom.

JOHN: What are you going to the bathroom for?

TIM: To get my toothpaste.

JOHN: Your toothpaste? But you cleaned your teeth this morning.

TIM: I'm not going to clean my teeth. Listen! Do you want some red paint?

JOHN: Yes, I do.

TIM: Well, we haven't got any red paint, have we?

JOHN: No, we haven't.

TIM: But I've got some red toothpaste.

JOHN: What a good idea! Well done, Tim!

The Silver Circle

THE BLACK TENTS

The soldiers looked at them and laughed.

Their captain spoke.

"And who are you then?" he said.

"I'm Trojan of Mellowdale," answered Trojan.

"And who is your strange friend?"

"She's travelling with me. She's going to visit the Queen of Mellowdale," said Trojan.

"I'm sure Lord Borgon will want to meet her too," said the captain, and the soldiers laughed again.

"Well, Trojan, you and your strange friend will need a bed and some food. Come on!"

The soldiers took Karen and Trojan, and they all went into the forest.

After a long walk they came to a big field full of black tents. The soldiers in the field were cooking food. When they saw Trojan and Karen, they all danced and shouted. Karen was horrified. The captain took them to a tent in the middle of the field and he left them inside.

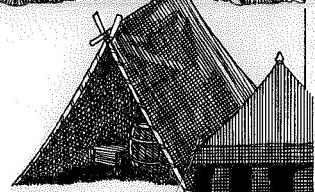
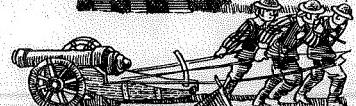
"Sleep well!" he said. "You'll have a long journey tomorrow."

You're going to visit Lord Borgon."

At first it was dark in the tent, but then the bracelet on Karen's arm shone suddenly.

Trojan spoke.

"Don't worry, Karen! The Silver Circle is still ours, and I've got an idea."

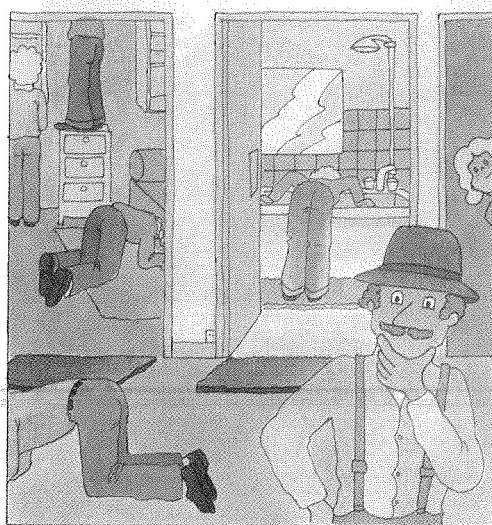


Everyone looked for Sheba

UNIT

8

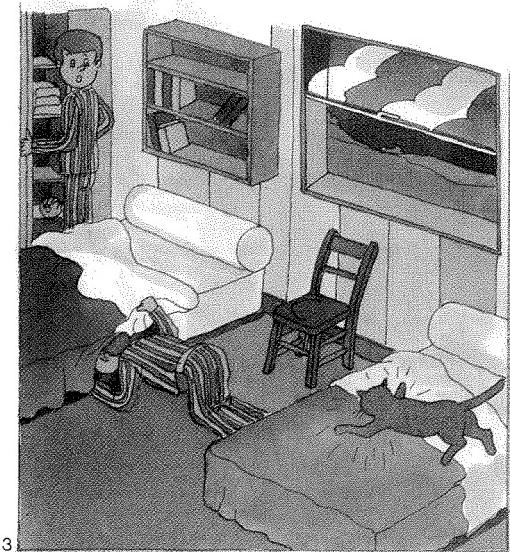
everyone, someone
anyone, no one



Gabriel lost his cat, Sheba, yesterday. He was very worried. Everyone at Hilltop looked for Sheba. They looked in all the bedrooms, but no one found her. Someone looked in the bathroom too, but she wasn't there.



Gabriel thought she was somewhere in his house. He looked everywhere. But Sheba was nowhere in the house. He looked in the garden too, but he couldn't find her anywhere.



That night, everything was quiet at Hilltop. Suddenly Tim and John heard something in their room. They looked in the cupboard, but they didn't find anything. They looked under the bed, but there was nothing there. Then something jumped on to Tim's bed. It was Sheba!

Practise the questions and answers

Did all the people at Hilltop look for Sheba?
Where did they look?
Did anyone find her?
Did anyone look in the bathroom?
Where did Gabriel think she was?
Where did he look?

Was Sheba anywhere in the house?
Was she anywhere in the garden?
Was there any noise that night?
What did Tim and John hear?
Did they find anything in the cupboard?
Was there anything under the bed?
What happened then?

Practise what you know

1. Can you complete this story (with « someone, no one, etc. ») ?

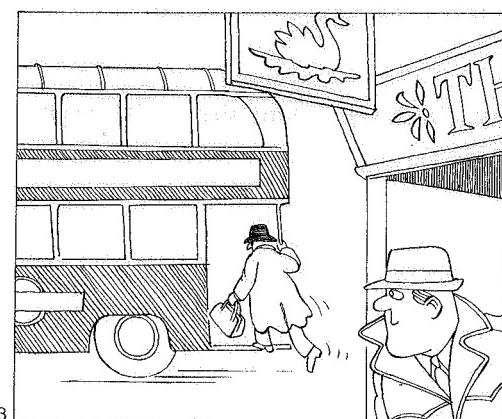
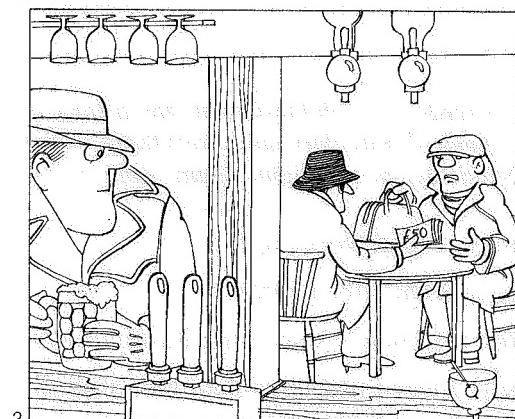
Bill Brown's in prison. He's very unhappy. Every day he thinks perhaps . . . will come to see him. But Bill hasn't got any friends, and he never sees his family, so . . . ever comes. Sometimes the other men get letters and presents. But Bill never gets . . . When Bill looks out of the window he sees . . . except a grey wall. He wants to live . . . in the country, in a house with a big garden. One day Bill will leave the prison. But where will he go? He hasn't got a home . . . And what will he do? Will . . . give him a job? Perhaps . . . will help him. Perhaps one day he'll have a house . . . in the country, and then he'll be very happy.

2. Look at the pictures and tell the story.

Imagine you're a secret agent. Yesterday you followed Mr X. Now you're talking to another agent. You're telling him what you saw yesterday.

Example: I saw him go into a pub.

Make more sentences beginning with « I saw him... ».





CD26

8

Help! Help!

Yesterday the children went for a long walk with Andy, and last night they camped in a field. It was dark and everything was quiet. Sue and Jenny were asleep in their tent. Suddenly, at midnight, Jenny woke up.

JENNY: Sue! Wake up!

SUE: What's the matter?

JENNY: There's something moving outside. Listen!

SUE: I can't hear anything. Don't be silly!

JENNY: But Sue, I heard a noise. There's someone walking round the tent.

SUE: Oh Jenny, there's no one near the tent. It was probably the wind in the trees.

JENNY: But it isn't windy tonight.

SUE: Listen Jenny, there's nothing outside, and I'm tired. Go to sleep! Goodnight!

JENNY: Goodnight... Sue! Wake up!

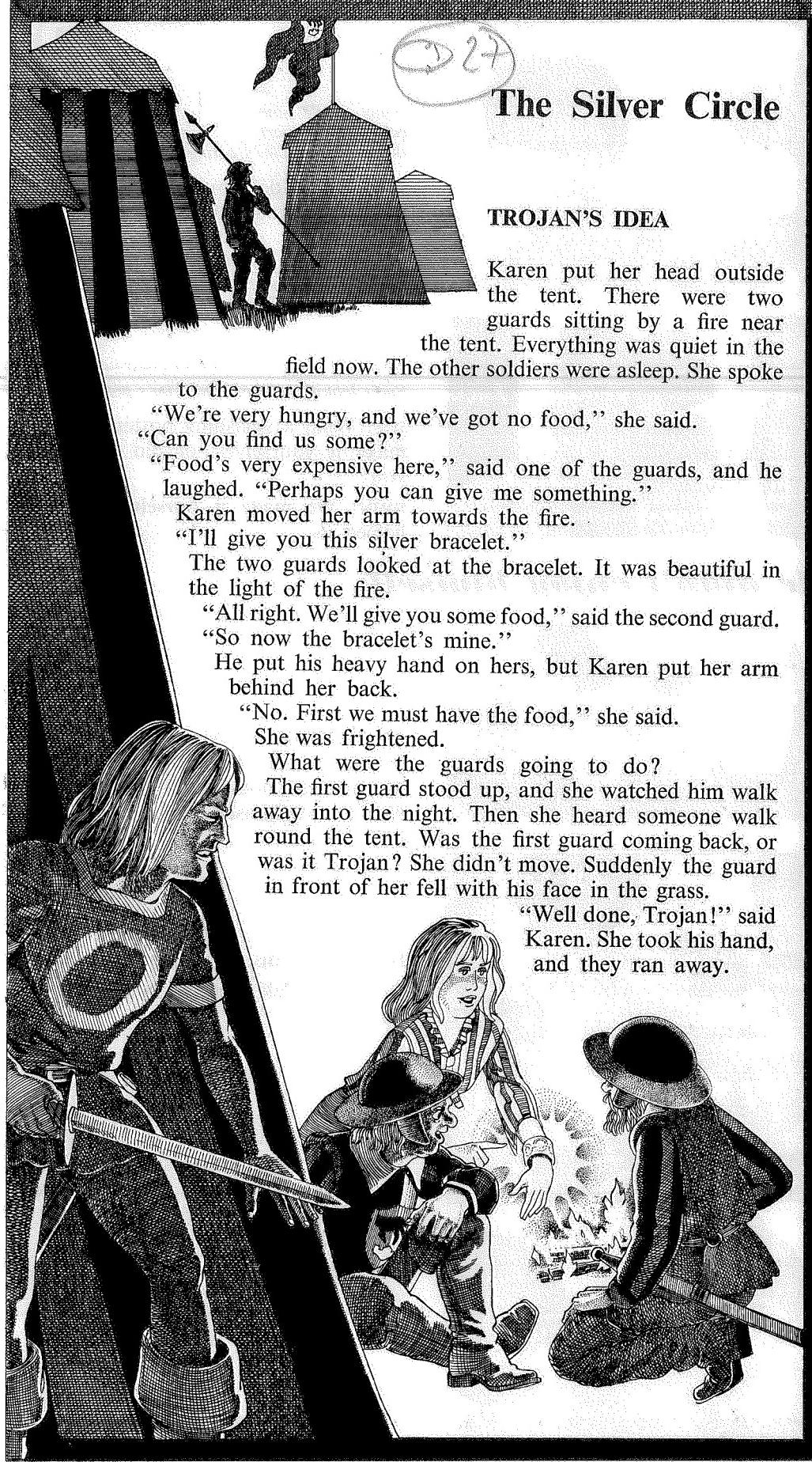
SUE: Oh, what is it now?

JENNY: I heard something move again. There is someone outside.

SUE: Yes, there is.

JENNY & SUE: Help! Help!

SUE: Ssh! Listen! It's only a cow!



27 The Silver Circle

TROJAN'S IDEA

Karen put her head outside the tent. There were two guards sitting by a fire near the tent. Everything was quiet in the field now. The other soldiers were asleep. She spoke to the guards.

"We're very hungry, and we've got no food," she said.
"Can you find us some?"

"Food's very expensive here," said one of the guards, and he laughed. "Perhaps you can give me something."

Karen moved her arm towards the fire.
"I'll give you this silver bracelet."

The two guards looked at the bracelet. It was beautiful in the light of the fire.

"All right. We'll give you some food," said the second guard.
"So now the bracelet's mine."

He put his heavy hand on hers, but Karen put her arm behind her back.

"No. First we must have the food," she said.
She was frightened.

What were the guards going to do?

The first guard stood up, and she watched him walk away into the night. Then she heard someone walk round the tent. Was the first guard coming back, or was it Trojan? She didn't move. Suddenly the guard in front of her fell with his face in the grass.

"Well done, Trojan!" said Karen. She took his hand, and they ran away.

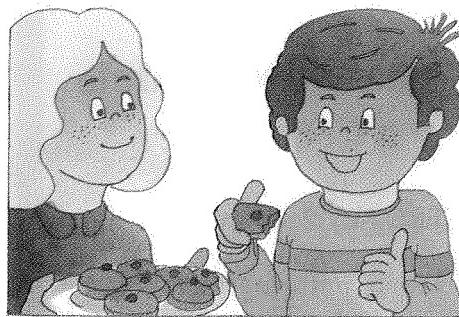
I made them myself

CD29

UNIT

9

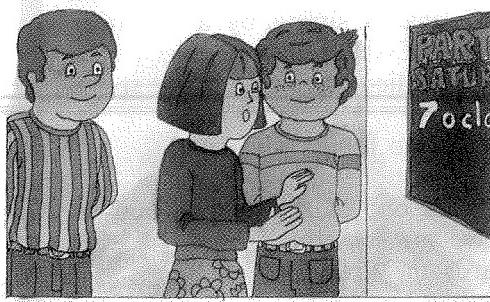
reflexive pronouns



Jenny made some cakes for the party this morning. Tim's eating some now.

TIM: What delicious cakes! Did you make them yourself, or did Mrs Millett help you?

JENNY: I made them myself. No one helped me.



Sue's looking at John and Tim's poster.

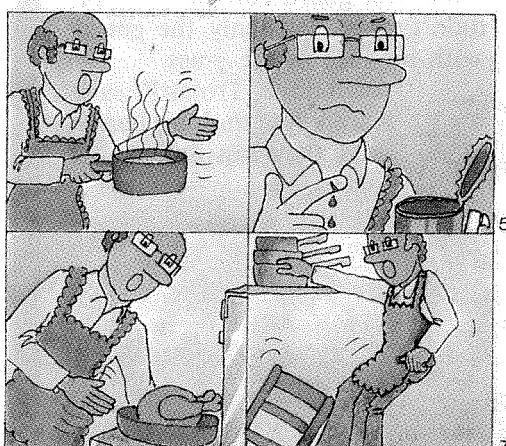
SUE: What a smashing poster! Did you make it yourselves, or did Andy help you?

JOHN: We made it ourselves. No one helped us.

He didn't enjoy himself



Mr Hubbard and Mrs Millett prepared all the food for the party this morning. Mr Hubbard doesn't like cooking, so he didn't enjoy himself.



He burnt himself on a hot saucepan.
He cut himself when he was opening a tin.

Then he burnt himself again, when he was taking the chicken out of the oven.
Then he fell off a chair and hurt himself.



So Mrs Millett made him a cup of tea, and she finished the cooking herself.

Practise the questions and answers

Did anyone help Jenny with the cakes?
No, she made them herself.
Did anyone help John and Tim with
the poster?
No, they made it themselves.

Was Mr Hubbard happy this morning?
Did he burn Mrs Millett?
Did he cut Mrs Millett?
Did he hurt Mrs Millett?



Practise what you know

1. Ask:

Do you	ever always	talk to yourself? enjoy yourself at school? look at yourself in the mirror? do your homework yourself? cook your dinner yourself?
--------	----------------	---

Answer:

Yes, No,	I always often never	talk to myself. enjoy myself at school. look at myself in the mirror. do my homework myself. cook my dinner myself.
-------------	-------------------------------	---

2. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A	Look!	Mary Peter John and I Jill and Bill	made this	apple pie model plane	yesterday.
---	-------	--	-----------	--------------------------	------------

B	It's	delicious. smashing.	Did	she he you they	make it	herself? himself? yourselves? themselves?
---	------	-------------------------	-----	--------------------------	---------	--

A	No,	she he we they	didn't.	Her His Our Their	mother father sister brother	helped	her. him. us. them.
---	-----	-------------------------	---------	----------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------	------------------------------

3. Example: Imagine you're trying to move a very heavy box. Your friend says: «Don't hurt yourself!»

- You're cutting a piece of bread. What does your friend say?
- You're cooking something. It's very hot. What does your friend say?
- You're doing your homework. It's difficult. Your friend doesn't want to help you. What does your friend say to you?
- You're going to a party. It'll be a smashing party. You'll be very happy. What does your mother say to you when you leave the house?



9

He's talking to himself!

Tim and Jenny are going to see Gabriel. They're outside his house. They can see him through the kitchen window.

JENNY: There's Gabriel. He's in the kitchen.

TIM: Oh yes. He's talking to someone. Perhaps Mrs Millett's there. Listen!

GABRIEL: Come out of the oven! It's hot. You'll burn yourself.

JENNY: Who's in the oven, Tim? Who's he talking to?

TIM: I don't know. I can't see anyone. I think he's talking to himself. Listen!

GABRIEL: Hey! Take your foot out of my cup of tea!

JENNY: How funny! Do you think Gabriel's all right?

TIM: Well, he's certainly enjoying himself. Listen!

GABRIEL: Ha! ha! ha! Now you've got milk all over your face.

JENNY: What a strange conversation!

TIM: Sssh! I want to listen.

GABRIEL: Be careful! Don't break that plate! You'll hurt yourself!

(CRASH!)

Oh Sheba! You are a silly cat!

The Silver Circle

THE HOUSE IN THE FOREST

At first it wasn't easy to see in the dark night. Karen fell two or three times and hurt herself. But soon they were under the trees. There they stopped. "Wait here, Karen!" said Trojan, and he went back into the field. Then the noise began. Soldiers were running everywhere. When Trojan came back, he was riding a black horse. "I think this is the captain's," he said and laughed. Karen climbed up and sat behind him. The moon came out from behind the clouds. Trojan put his mouth to the horse's ear, and they rode away into the forest.

An hour later they came to a house in the trees.

"There's someone here who can help us," said Trojan.

The door opened, and Karen saw an old woman.

Her hair was white in the light of the moon.

"Welcome, Trojan of Mellowdale," she said.

"Good evening, Pandira," said Trojan.

They followed the old woman into the house.

She listened to their story. Then she spoke.

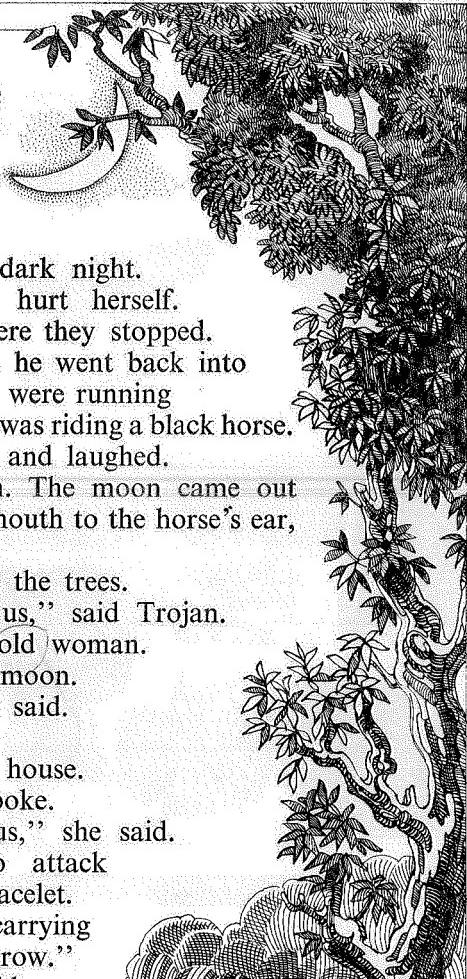
"Your journey's going to be dangerous," she said.

"Borgon's preparing a big army to attack

Mellowdale. The soldiers saw your bracelet.

So now Borgon knows you're carrying the Silver Circle. You must leave tomorrow."

Karen and Trojan went to sleep. Outside, the forest was quiet.

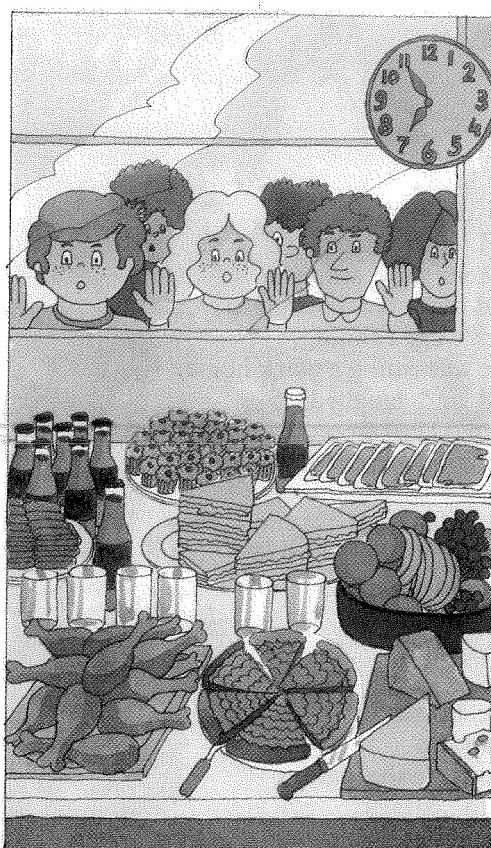


Is there much food left?

UNIT

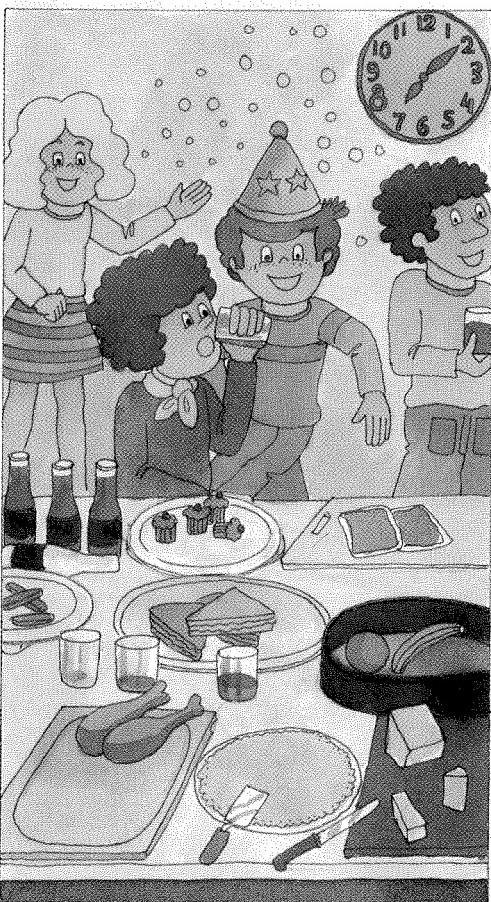
10

a lot, much, many,
a little, a few



It's five to seven. The party's going to start at seven o'clock. The children are looking at the food on the table.

There's a lot of chicken and ham.
There's a lot of cheese and fruit.
There are a lot of sandwiches and cakes.
There are a lot of biscuits and a lot of bottles of orange juice.



It's ten past seven. Everyone was very hungry and thirsty. Look at the table now!

There's only a little chicken and ham left.
There's only a little cheese and fruit.
There are only a few sandwiches and cakes left.
There are only a few biscuits and a few bottles of orange juice.

Practise the questions and answers

What's on the table at five to seven?

Is there much food?

Yes, there's a lot.

Are there many sandwiches?

Yes, there are a lot.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

What's on the table at ten past seven?

Is there much food left?

No, there's only a little.

Are there many sandwiches left?

No, there are only a few.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Imagine you're making a shopping list. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A	Have we got any	eggs? sugar? beer? potatoes? milk?
---	-----------------	--

B	We've only got	a few a little	left.
---	----------------	-------------------	-------

A	All right, we'll buy a	box bottle bag	of	eggs sugar beer potatoes milk	then.
---	------------------------	----------------------	----	---	-------

2. A and B are having a drink. Work in pairs and practise their conversation.

A: Is your whisky nice?

B: No, it isn't. It's awful.

A: Oh dear! What's the matter?

B: There's too much water. I only wanted a little.

Now make similar conversations with : a. tea/sugar; b. coffee/milk; c. orange juice/water; d. sandwiches/tomatoes; e. lunch/potatoes; f. omelette/cheese.

Change the other words that are underlined where necessary.

3. Example: I'll meet you at eight o'clock.

My dog eats a lot of meat.

« Meet » and « meat » have the same sound. Can you complete these sentences with words that have the same sound?

1. I bought ... tickets.

I saw it, and Sue saw it

2. Can ... have some coffee?

There's something in my

3. Sit down! I can't

He lives by the

4. What? I can't ... you.

Sheba! Come ... !

5. I go to school ... bus.

I'm going to ... a present.

Don't you want any cakes?

It's the day after the party. The children are having breakfast in the dining-room.

SUE: It was a smashing party, wasn't it?

JOHN: Yes, it was. I hope we can have another one soon. The food was delicious.

JENNY: You're very quiet, Tim. Didn't you enjoy yourself last night?

TIM: Yes, of course I did. I'm a bit tired, that's all.

SUE: Why aren't you eating your breakfast, Tim?

TIM: I'm not very hungry. You can have mine.

JENNY: You aren't ill, are you?

TIM: Ill? No, I'm fine. Oh... hello, Mrs Millett.

Mrs MILLETT: Hello, children. There are still a few cakes left. We didn't finish them last night. Do you want some?

SUE: Oh, yes please, Mrs Millett.

JENNY: Where are you going, Tim?

Mrs MILLETT: Don't you want any cakes?

TIM: No, thank you. I think I'll go back to bed. I'll see you all later.

Mrs MILLETT: How strange! What's the matter with Tim?

JOHN: He ate too many cakes last night. He had fourteen!





The Silver Circle

THE LONG WALK

The next morning, when Trojan and Karen woke up, Pandira was preparing some food for them. She was putting some bread and cheese and a little ham and chicken into a bag.

"Good morning, my friends," she said. "Here's a little food for your journey. There isn't much now. Borgon and his army of thieves eat everything."

"One day," said Trojan, "the Silver Circle will shine over Mellowdale again. Then Borgon will go back to his cave." They talked about the journey and decided to leave the captain's horse at the house.

"A horse will make too much noise in the forest," said Pandira. "You must walk."

Karen's legs were hurting, but she looked at the bracelet. She knew she couldn't stop now. The bracelet burnt her arm again, and her legs felt better. Pandira went outside. When she came back, she had a dog with her.

"Fleet will go with you," she said. "He knows the forest and he'll show you the way."

They said goodbye to the old woman and they followed the big, black dog into the forest.

They walked all day. It was nearly dark when Trojan decided to stop. "Look, Karen!" he said. "There's a cave! We can sleep there."

Revision exercises: 2

Exercise 1

Example:

umbrella / Mr Hubbard
Whose umbrella is it?
It's Mr Hubbard's.

1. cat / Gabriel
2. handkerchief / Jenny
3. mirror / her
4. purse / my
5. pencil / his
6. toothpaste / Tim
7. brush / your
8. cheese / our
9. plate / Angela
10. car / their

Exercise 2

Example:

He's going to town.
(buy some stamps)
What's he going to town for?
To buy some stamps.

1. He's going to the bathroom.
(clean his teeth)
2. She's going outside.
(see who's there)
3. They need some paint.
(paint the poster)
4. She wants some eggs.
(make an omelette)
5. We need some money.
(buy the tickets)

Exercise 3

Example:

coat / brown / black
Which is your coat?
Is it the brown one
or the black one?

1. pencil / red / blue
2. car / new / old
3. dog / big / small
4. raincoat / grey / green
5. horse / black / brown

Exercise 4

Complete these sentences with « what a, what an, what, how ».

1. ... strange!
2. ... awful film!
3. ... delicious cakes!
4. ... horrible!
5. ... nice people!
6. ... smashing!
7. ... pity!
8. ... dark cave!
9. ... lovely cheese!
10. ... beautiful flowers!

Exercise 5

Complete these sentences with a reflexive pronoun.

1. Did you enjoy ... at the party, Tim?
2. He's very strange. He often talks to
3. I cut ... on a piece of glass.
4. She hurt ... when she fell off the horse.
5. No one helped me. I did it
6. We burnt ... when we were doing the cooking.
7. You don't need me. You and John can finish it
8. I hope they'll enjoy
9. She often looks at ... in the mirror.
10. No one helped him. He painted it

Exercise 6

Complete these sentences with « a lot of, much, many, a few, a little, a bit ».

1. Hurry up! We haven't got ... time.
2. He isn't ill, but he's ... tired.
3. I can't lend you any money. I've only got

4. We've got ... eggs. Shall we make an omelette?
5. I must go to the greengrocer's. We've only got ... vegetables.
6. There isn't ... traffic in town.
7. The cinema was full. There were ... people there.
8. Has she got ... friends?
9. She wasn't angry, but she was ... worried.
10. Did you get ... cards on your birthday?

Exercise 7

Complete these sentences with « some, any, a, no ».

1. There's ... dog in the garden.
2. There are ... tins of vegetables in the cupboard.
3. Have you got ... bread?
4. There aren't ... stamps. I'll go to the post office to get
5. There are ... good films on television.
Shall we listen to the radio?
6. We're going to buy ... furniture.
7. Can you lend me ... money, please?
8. I'm sorry, there's ... ham, but there's ... chicken. Have ... chicken.
9. Is there ... cheese in the fridge?
10. Can I have ... sandwiches, please?

Exercise 8

Example:

sugar

There isn't any sugar left.

1. milk
2. ham
3. apples
4. fruit
5. paper

Exercise 9

Example:

two apples

We've only got two apples left.

1. one egg
2. a little water
3. three potatoes
4. two chocolates
5. one stamp

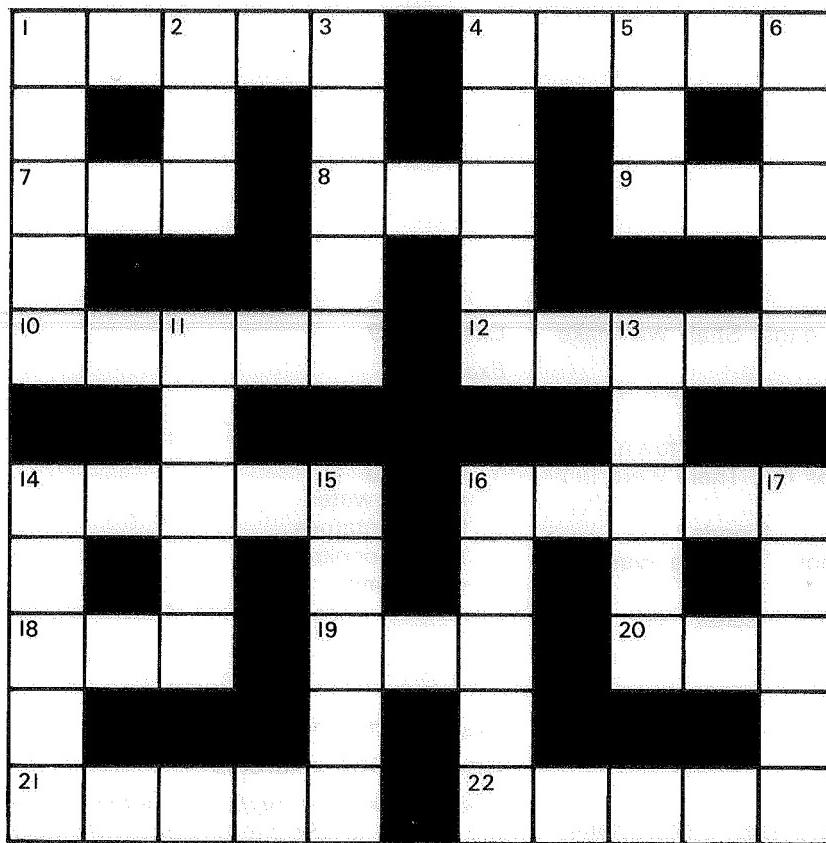
Exercise 10

Composition exercise

Imagine that last night you woke up in the middle of the night. You could hear a strange noise. Write a short story about what happened. The answers to these questions will help you.

1. What time did you wake up?
2. What could you hear?
3. Where was the noise coming from?
4. How did you feel?
5. Was there anyone in your room with you?
6. Where were your parents?
7. What did you do?
8. Then what happened?

Crossword



Across

1. I keep my money in a
4. March is the third ... of the year.
7. John ... Tim are on holiday.
8. She was frightened, and she ... away.
9. 10.
10. It's a lovely day. It's warm and
12. She'll be there for two ... and six months.
14. He's very generous. He often ... us presents.
16. Do you want some ... in your tea?
18. I can't hear very well. There's something in my
19. 1.
20. Hello! How are ... ?
21. Did you sleep well last ... ?
22. They ... the hotel. They'll probably stay there again next year.

Down

1. Gabriel ... the violin.
2. Angela's got ... hair.
3. He wasn't late, he was
4. She's very rich. She's got a lot of
5. "Are you English?" "No, I'm ..." .
6. Can you open the door for me? My ... are full.
11. I don't like cheese, so I ... eat it.
13. "Was he pleased?" "No, he wasn't. He was very ..." .
14. Trees are usually ... in summer and brown in autumn.
15. Don't ... ! You'll wake everyone up!
16. He's a thief. He's going to the bank to ... some money.
17. "Is there anyone outside?" "I don't know. I'll walk ... the tent and see."

Annabelle Jones

Ann - a belle Jones came home last Fri - day night. — The
 room was cold — when she opened the door. — The clock — on the wall
 — said twen - ty-five — to nine. — The lamps out - side —
CHORUS
 — threw their light on the floor. — Ann - a belle Jones — had a
 smile that every-one knew. — She worked all day — selling fruit in the square.
 — No — one could see — she was sad in .
 — side, — And all her dreams — flew a-way in the air. —

Annabelle Jones came home last Friday night.
 The room was cold when she opened the door.
 The clock on the wall said twenty-five to nine.
 The lamps outside threw their light on the floor.

Chorus

*Annabelle Jones had a smile that everyone knew.
 She worked all day selling fruit in the square.
 No one could see she was sad inside,
 And all her dreams flew away in the air.*

Could it be real? There was a letter by the door.
 She read the words, and she wanted to sing.
 « Please don't be late. I hope I'll see you soon. »
 She ran outside. She forgot everything.

Chorus

She walked down the street, and she stopped at number three.
 The lamplight shone on her long, brown hair.
 She looked through the window, but she only saw herself.
 She called his name, but there was nobody there.

Chorus

Shall we go...

1. ... to the café to have a cup of tea?



2. ... to the pub to have a glass of beer?

3. ... to the baker's to buy some bread?



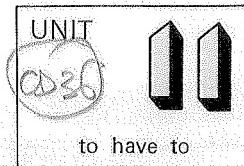


4. . . . to the butcher's to buy some meat?

In England the shops usually open at nine o'clock and they close at half past five. A lot of shops close on Saturday afternoon and Wednesday afternoon. Nearly all the shops close on Sunday.

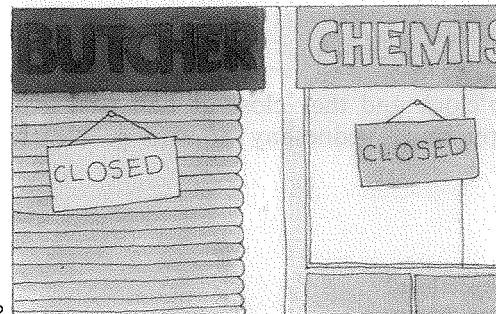


She has to work very hard



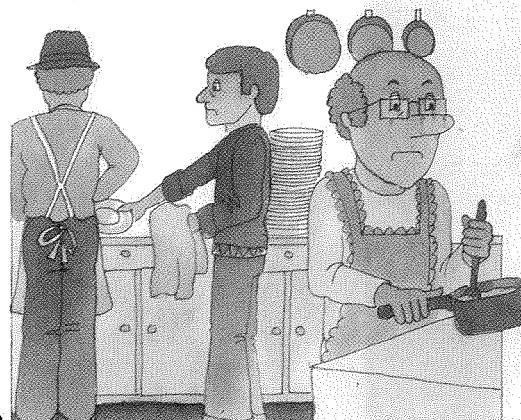
1

Mrs Millett does all the cooking and all the housework at Hilltop, so she's usually very busy.
She has to work very hard.
She has to do the shopping.
She has to cook the meals, and she has to do the washing-up.



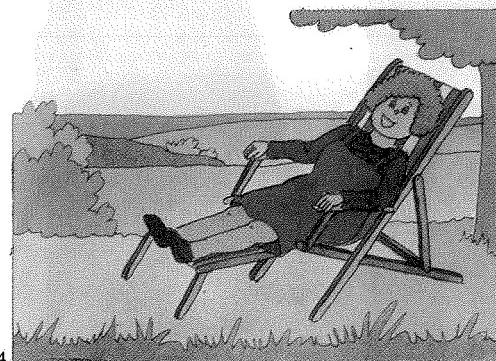
2

On Sunday the shops are closed all day.



3

Mr Hubbard has to do the cooking.
Andy and Gabriel have to do the washing-up.



4

Mrs Millett sits in the garden on Sunday.
She doesn't have to do any work.
She doesn't have to do the shopping.
She doesn't have to cook the meals, and she doesn't have to do the washing-up.

Practise the questions and answers

What does Mrs Millett have to do?
What does Mr Hubbard have to do on Sunday?
What do Andy and Gabriel have to do on Sunday?
Does Mrs Millett have to work hard?
Yes, she does.
Does she have to work on Sunday?
No, she doesn't.

Mrs Millett has to work hard, doesn't she?
Yes, she does.
She doesn't have to work on Sunday, does she?
No, she doesn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions:

What	must mustn't	you do when you are ill?	cross the road?
------	-----------------	-----------------------------	-----------------

2. Every Sunday at four thirty Jill and Bill have tea at their Aunt Martha's house. They don't like Aunt Martha very much, but they have to go. It's Sunday afternoon now. Complete Jill and Bill's conversation (with « have to, don't have to, must, mustn't »).

Bill : Come on, Jill! We ... go.
Jill : I don't want to go to Aunt Martha's.
Bill : I know, but we ... go, don't we?
Jill : Yes, but we ... leave now, do we? It's only four o'clock.
Bill : Well, we ... be late.
Jill : It doesn't matter. We're always late.
Bill : Yes, and we always ... say « Sorry, Aunt Martha. » So come on, Jill!
Jill : All right! You ... shout! I'm coming.

3. When Bob goes to school he has to get up very early. He has to leave the house at eight o'clock and walk to the station. Then he has to sit on the train for half an hour. When he's at school, he has to wear a uniform; he has to listen to the teacher and work very hard. When he comes home, he has to do his homework, and then he has to go to bed early. Bob's always very pleased when the weekend comes. He loves the weekend.

Why do you think Bob likes the weekend?

Example: Because he doesn't have to get up early.

Do you like the weekend? Why?

I forgot to turn the gas on!

It's Sunday. Mr Hubbard has to cook the lunch today. Andy and Gabriel are helping him.

Mr HUBBARD: Now remember! We mustn't burn anything today.

ANDY: No, we mustn't. Are the carrots ready, Mr Hubbard?

Mr HUBBARD: I'll see. Yes, they're ready. Ouch! My hand! I always burn myself when I cook.

GABRIEL: Come on! We must hurry. The children are in the dining-room.

Mr HUBBARD: Yes, it's half past twelve. Where's the meat, Andy?

ANDY: It's still in the oven. How long do we have to cook it?

Mr HUBBARD: We have to cook it for about an hour.

ANDY: An hour! Oh dear! I put it in the oven at ten o'clock.

GABRIEL: Oh Andy! Look at it! It's black.

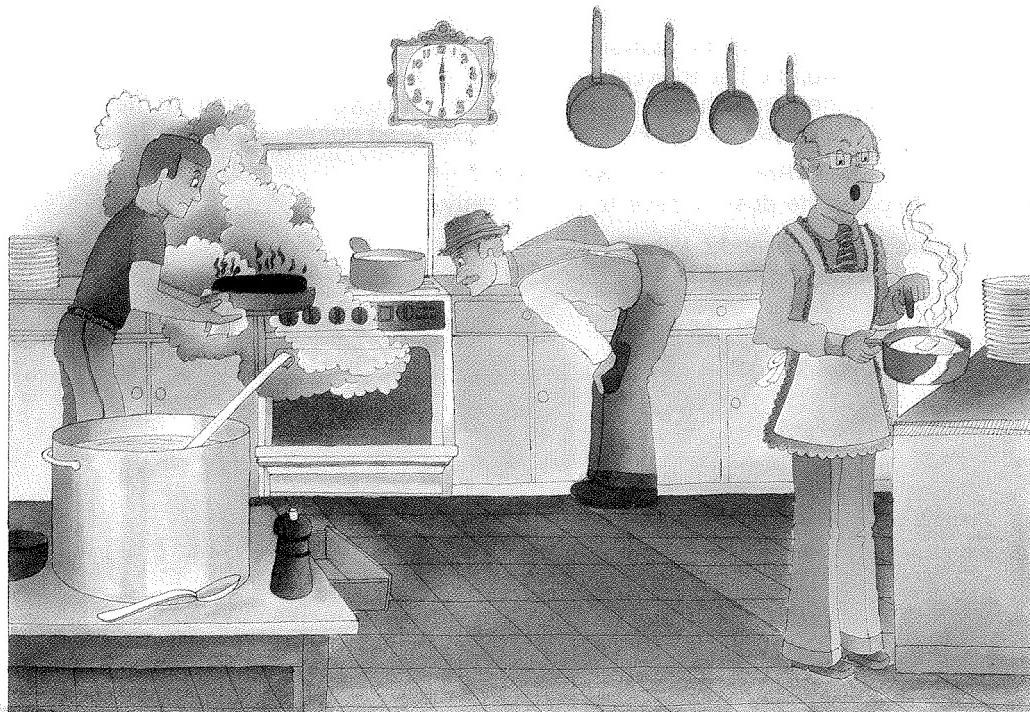
Mr HUBBARD: Never mind! Everybody's waiting. Gabriel, can you bring the potatoes, please?

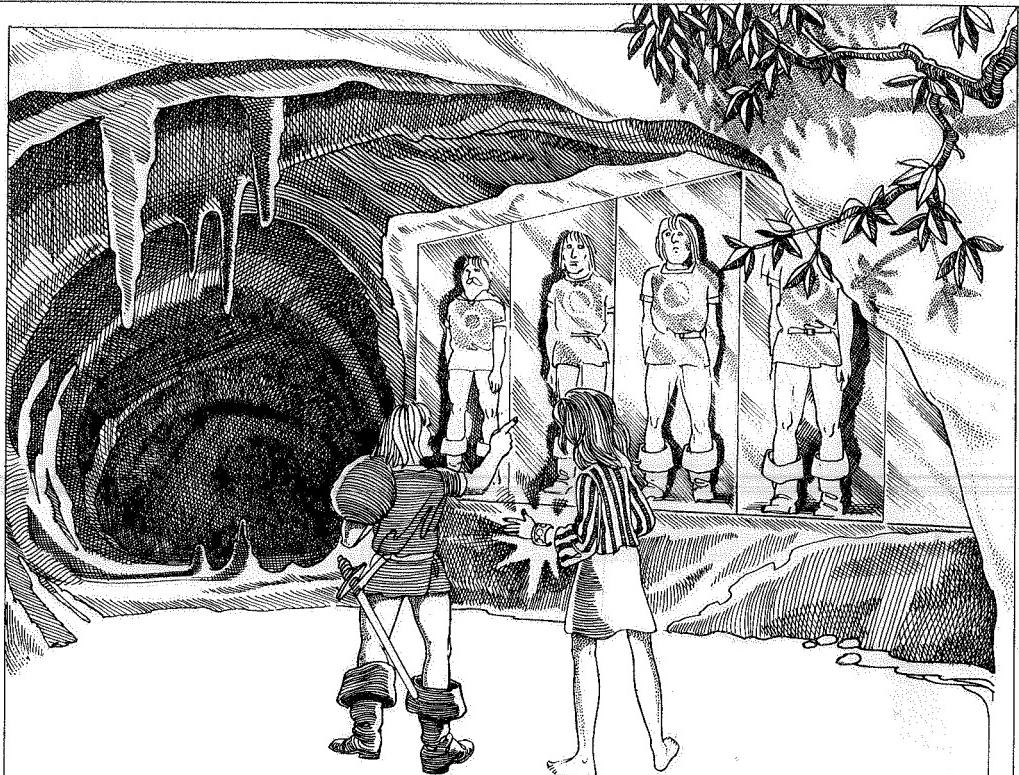
GABRIEL: Yes, Mr Hubbard. That's funny. They're still a bit hard. Oh dear!

Mr HUBBARD: Now what's the matter?

GABRIEL: I forgot to turn the gas on.

Mr HUBBARD: Oh no! I'm glad we don't have to do the cooking every day.





The Silver Circle

THE GLASS WALL

They went towards the cave, but Fleet didn't follow them. Something was worrying the big dog. He tried hard to pull them away from the cave. "What's the matter, Fleet?" said Karen. The dog looked at her, then ran to a tree and sat down.

"Never mind, Karen," said Trojan. "Leave him. He'll soon come in." It was dark inside the cave, but then the bracelet's strange blue light shone on the walls and the ceiling. Karen and Trojan stopped, horrified. One of the walls of the cave was glass, and in the glass wall there were four men. At first Karen thought she was looking at pictures, but then she saw that the faces, the hair, the hands were real. The silence was heavy. Then Trojan spoke.

"Hafgan, Ludd, Branwen and Odgar, my brother." *I knew I'd see you*

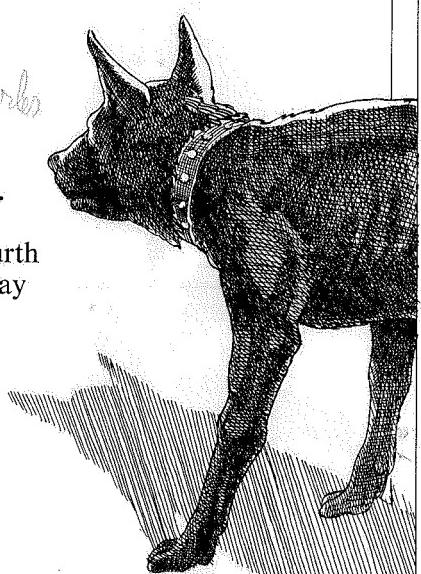
Karen didn't know these four strange names. "Who are they, Trojan?" she asked.

"They're all men from Mellowdale. The fourth is ... was ... my brother. Borgon did this. One day I'll find him, and then ..."

Suddenly there was a terrible noise. Behind them a heavy stone door closed. Karen shouted.

"Fleet! Fleet! Help us!"

But she heard nothing outside. The eyes in the glass wall watched in silence.



What will they have to do?

UNIT

12

'will have to'
and 'had to'

Sue and Jenny are in their room. Jenny was writing letters when she dropped the bottle of ink. Now there's ink all over the floor.

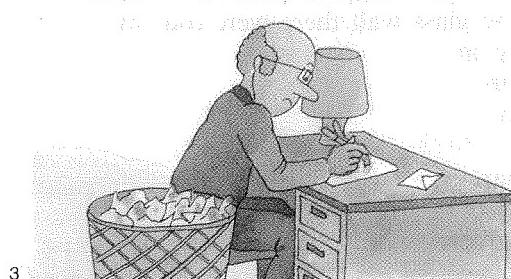
JENNY: Oh no! What shall we do?

SUE: We'll have to wash the floor.
We'll have to go and get a bowl.
We'll have to use a lot of soap and water.

Come on! We'll have to be quick.



Sue and Jenny's room's above Mr Hubbard's office. When Jenny dropped the ink, Mr Hubbard was writing letters too. When Jenny and Sue were washing the floor, they used too much water. It went through the floor on to Mr Hubbard's desk.



Mr Hubbard was very angry.
He had to throw his letters away.
He had to write them again.



Mrs Millett and Gabriel were angry too.
Mrs Millett had to clean the office, and
Gabriel had to paint the ceiling.

Practise the questions and answers

What will Sue and Jenny have to do?
What will they have to get?
What will they have to use?

What did Mr Hubbard have to do?
What did Mrs Millett have to do?
What did Gabriel have to do?

Will they have to wash the floor?
Yes, they will.

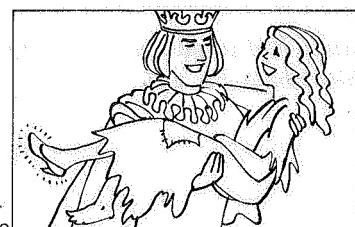
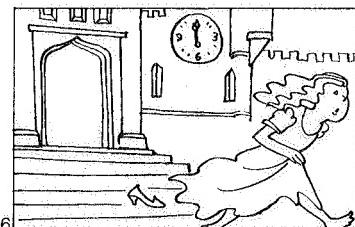
Did Mr Hubbard have to throw his
letters away?
Yes, he did.

... ask and answer more questions like this.

... ask and answer more questions like this.

Practise what you know

Look at the pictures and tell the story.



The answers to these questions will help you.

1. Cinderella lived with her mother and two sisters, but she wasn't happy. Why? What did she have to do? (sweep the floor, do the washing-up, etc.)
2. What did her two sisters get one day? How did they feel? Was Cinderella excited? Why not?
3. Cinderella's sisters went to the dance, but where did Cinderella have to stay? Who came to see her? (her godmother)
4. What did Cinderella's godmother give her? (a dress, a coach) What did she say Cinderella had to do?
5. Who did Cinderella meet at the dance? What did she and Prince Charming do? How did they feel?
6. When Cinderella heard the clock strike twelve, what did she say to herself? What did she do? What did she leave outside the palace?
7. How did the Prince feel? Who did he want to find? What did he say to himself? What did he say to his servants?
8. Where did the Prince's servants go? Who tried the shoe on first? Was it the right size?
9. What did Cinderella do? Was it the right size? How did the Prince feel?



02

You'll have to buy a car.

01-40

Andy had to go and see his mother yesterday because she was ill. Mrs Millett's asking him about his visit.

Mrs MILLETT: How's your mother, Andy?

ANDY: She's a bit better, thanks.

Mrs MILLETT: Oh, I'm very glad. Did you have a good journey?

ANDY: No, I didn't. On the way back, I went to sleep in the train, and I didn't get off at Greenhurst.

Mrs MILLETT: Oh dear! What did you do?

ANDY: I had to get off at the next station. It was nine miles from Hilltop House!

Mrs MILLETT: Did you catch another train?

ANDY: No, there weren't any trains to Greenhurst.

Mrs MILLETT: You didn't have to walk, did you?

ANDY: Yes, I did. There weren't any buses, and I didn't see any cars either.

Mrs MILLETT: What time did you arrive at Hilltop?

ANDY: At about quarter to two this morning.

Mrs MILLETT: Poor Andy! You'll have to buy a car.

(001-41)

The Silver Circle

THE ENORMOUS FIRE

"Well, we can't go back now," said Trojan. "We'll have to find another way." He went to the back of the cave.

"Bring the bracelet, Karen! I think there's something here."

Karen took the light to the back of the cave. They could see a small passage. Trojan went in, and Karen followed him. Her head hit the ceiling, and at first they had to go on their hands and knees. But soon the passage was bigger and they could walk again. They went down and down. After about a mile, they stopped to eat a little food.

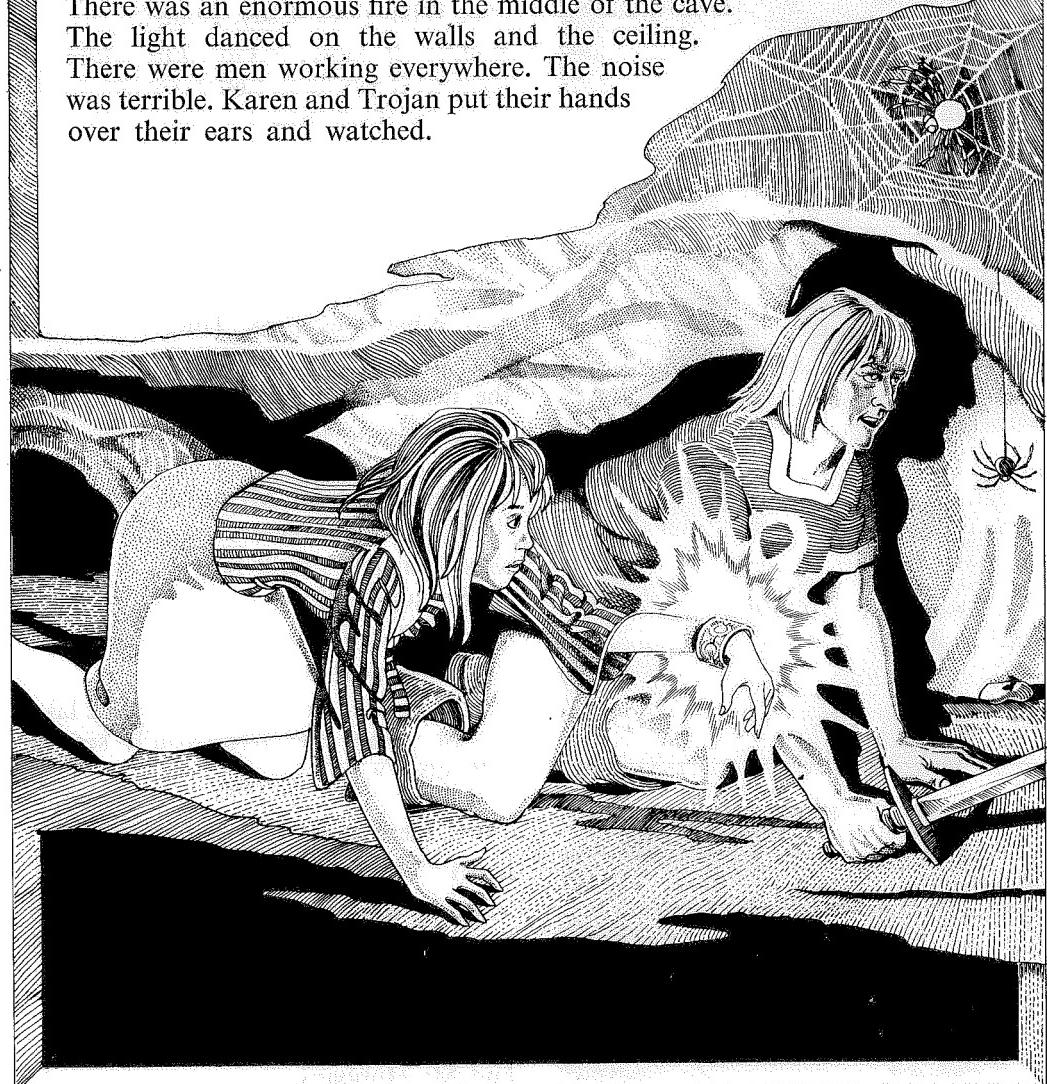
"I'm glad we brought this," said Karen. "I don't think we'll find much food here!" She looked at the stone walls.

They finished their meal and soon they were going down the passage again. The air was warmer. The floor was hot under their feet. Then they heard noises in front of them. Karen took Trojan's hand. They came to another cave, a lot bigger than the first one.

There was an enormous fire in the middle of the cave.

The light danced on the walls and the ceiling.

There were men working everywhere. The noise was terrible. Karen and Trojan put their hands over their ears and watched.



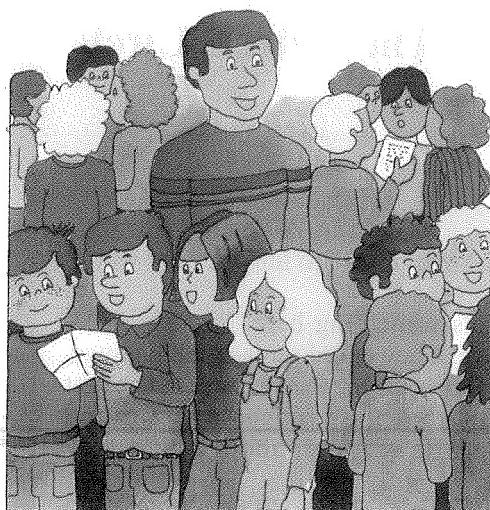
If you look, you'll find it.

UNIT

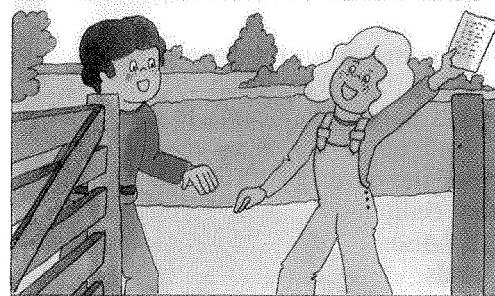
13

'if' in future sentences

AD 1-42



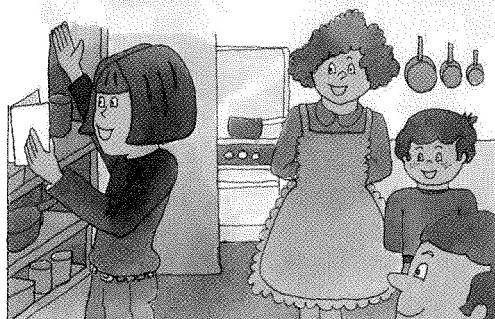
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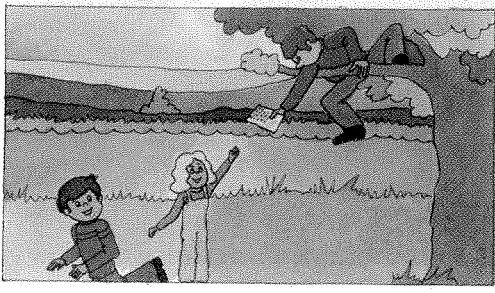
2



3



4



5

Andy's organising a treasure hunt. There are four teams. The team that wins will get a big box of chocolates. Andy's giving each team the first clue now. John, Tim, Sue and Jenny are in the same team. John's reading their first clue.

SUE: What does it say, John?

JOHN: It says: « Go down to the gate! If you open the gate, you'll find the second clue. »

JENNY: Here it is! I've got it.

TIM: What does it say, Jenny?

JENNY: It says: « Go into Gabriel's garden! If you look under a stone, you'll find the third clue. »

TIM: Here it is! I've got it.

SUE: What does it say, Tim?

TIM: It says: « Mrs Millett knows where the next clue is. If you ask her, she'll tell you. »

TIM: Here she is! Mrs Millett, where's the fourth clue, please?

Mrs MILLETT: You'll find it if you look in the cupboard.

SUE: Here it is! I've got it.

JOHN: What does it say, Sue?

SUE: It says: « Go to the tree by the lake! If you climb the tree, you'll see the fifth clue. »

JOHN: Here it is! I've got it.

JENNY: What does it say, John?

JOHN: It says: « You must find Mr Hubbard and give him this piece of paper. If your team's first, you'll win a box of chocolates. »

TIM: Come on everyone! Quick! Let's find Mr Hubbard.

Practise the questions and answers

What will happen if they open the gate?

What will happen if they look under a stone?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Imagine you're watching a football match. The two teams are Chelsea and Leeds. The score now is 2-1 to Chelsea. There are thirty minutes left. What will happen?

Ask and answer:

If	Leeds Chelsea	don't score	any	more goal(s) and
		score	one two three	

Chelsea Leeds	don't score	any	more goal(s)	what will the score be? who'll win?
	score	one two three		

2. Imagine your rich uncle's going to give you some money. What will you buy if he gives you two / ten / a hundred / a thousand pounds?

3. A's going to spend the weekend at B's house. He's asking B what they'll do. Work in pairs and practise their conversation.

A: What shall we do at the weekend, B?

B: I don't know. If it rains, we'll go skating.

A: And what shall we do if it's sunny?

B: If it's sunny, we'll go to the beach.

Now write a similar conversation, changing the words that are underlined.

The lift isn't moving!

Sue and Jenny are shopping in Greenhurst. They're in a lift in one of the big shops.

JENNY: Sue! The lift isn't moving! What's happening?

SUE: I don't know. Can you open the doors?

JENNY: No, I can't. Oh Sue, what shall we do?

SUE: Don't worry! Let's press this red button.

JENNY: What shall we do if nothing happens?

SUE: I suppose we'll have to shout.

JENNY: Nothing's happening, Sue. We'll have to stay here for ever!

SUE: Don't be silly! If we shout, perhaps someone will hear us.
Hey! Is anybody there?

JENNY: Help! Oh, Sue, what shall we do if no one hears us?

SUE: We'll have to wait a few minutes, that's all. I suppose they're still trying to mend it.

JENNY: Well, I hope they'll be quick. Let's shout again.

SUE: Wait a minute! We're moving!

JENNY: Oh, thank goodness! I'm never going to go in a lift again!





The Silver Circle

SWORDS FOR BORGON'S ARMY

In the cave there was an enormous pile of wood near the wall. A team of men were throwing pieces of wood into the fire. They had to work hard. The fire was like a big, red mouth that was always hungry. Some other men were working next to the fire. Their faces and hands were black. Their eyes were red. They were making knives and swords for Borgon's army. All the men were wearing heavy shoes, because the stone floor was very hot. The cave was like an oven.

"Where can we go now?" asked Karen.

"There's only one way," answered Trojan. "We'll have to go across the cave. There's another passage over there."

"But if we go into the cave, the men will see us," said Karen.

"They're very busy," said Trojan. "They won't see us if we stay near the wall."

"Oh Trojan, it's impossible. We'll have to stay here for ever."

Karen pressed her head to the wall.

"We must try," said Trojan. "Come on! Let's give Lord Borgon a surprise!"

"What do you mean?" asked Karen.

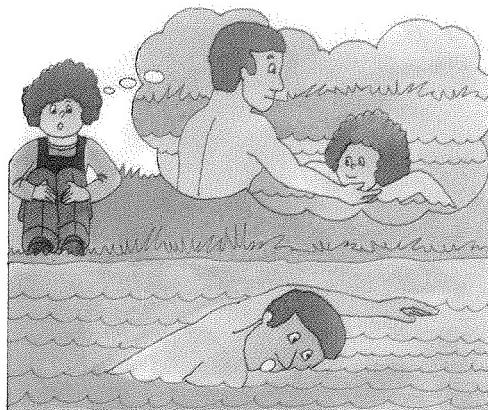
"Imagine an army without knives or swords!" said Trojan. "I'm going to destroy the cave."

I'll soon be able to swim

UNIT

14

I'll be able to



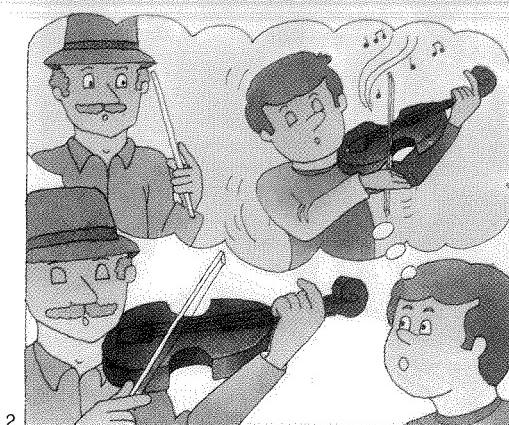
Andy's swimming in the lake.
Angela's watching him.

ANDY: Can you swim, Angela?

ANGELA: No, I can't, but I want to learn.

ANDY: I'll teach you if you like.

ANGELA: Oh yes! If I have some lessons,
I'll soon be able to swim.



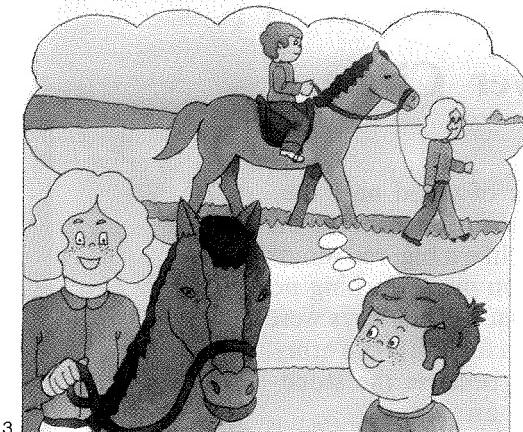
Gabriel's playing his violin.
John's listening to him.

GABRIEL: Can you play the violin, John?

JOHN: No, I can't, but I want to learn.

GABRIEL: I'll teach you if you like.

JOHN: Oh yes! If I have some lessons,
I'll soon be able to play.



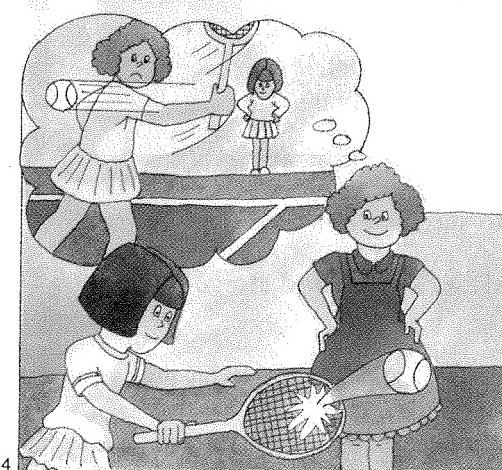
Jenny's riding in the field.
Tim's watching her.

JENNY: Can you ride, Tim?

TIM: No, I can't, but I want to learn.

JENNY: I'll teach you if you like.

TIM: Oh yes! If I have some lessons,
I'll soon be able to ride.



Sue's playing tennis.
Mrs Millett's watching her.

SUE: Can you play tennis, Mrs Millett?

Mrs MILLETT: No, I can't, but I want to learn.

SUE: I'll teach you if you like.

Mrs MILLETT: Oh yes! If I have some lessons,
I'll soon be able to play.

Practise the questions and answers

Can Andy swim?

Yes, he can.

Can Angela swim?

No, she can't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

If Angela has some lessons, will she be able to swim?

Yes, she will.

... ask and answer more questions like this.

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions:

Can you

swim, ride a horse, play the violin,
play football, skate, ski, speak
English, speak French, speak Italian,
speak German, speak Spanish?

2. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A	You remember you lent me your	red scarf records record-player new book	yesterday?
---	-------------------------------	---	------------

B Yes, I remember. Why?

A	Well, I don't think you'll be able to	wear play use read	it them	again.
---	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------	--------

B Why not? What's the matter with

it?
them?

A I dropped a bottle of ink on it.
sat on them by mistake.
turned it on and it exploded.

3. Answer these questions about Jill and Jean.

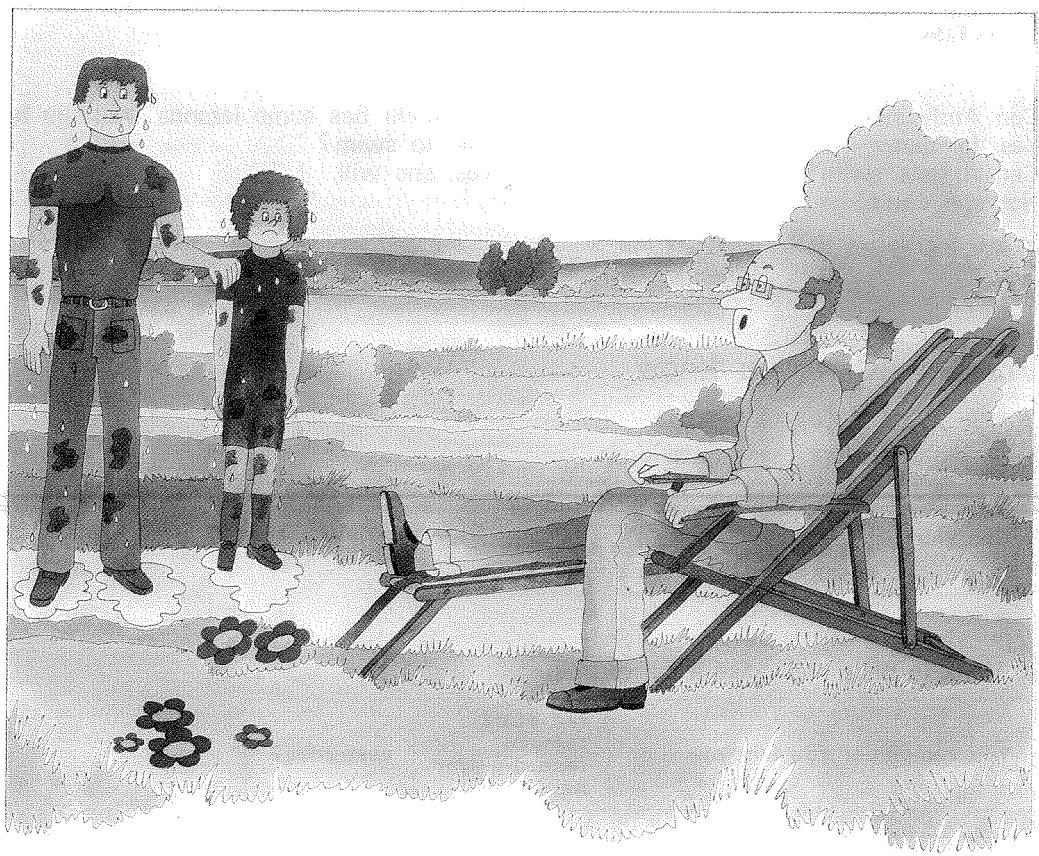
Choose the sounds that go with their names.

Example: Who lives in Shipton, and who lives in Sheepton?

Jill lives in Shipton. (« Jill » and « ship » have the same vowel sound.)

Jean lives in Sheepton. (« Jean » and « sheep » have the same vowel sound.)

1. Who thinks English is difficult, and who thinks English is easy?
2. Who likes chicken, and who likes cheese?
3. Who sleeps and dreams, and who sits and sings?
4. Who drinks milk, and who drinks tea?
5. Who eats Pete Green's sweets, and who hits Billy's silly sister?



14

Angela fell into the lake.

CD1-ht

Mr Hubbard's sitting in the garden. Angela and Andy are walking up to the house. They're both very wet.

Mr HUBBARD: Angela! Andy! Why are you both so wet?

ANDY: Angela fell into the lake when she was getting into the boat.

ANGELA: It was awful! I couldn't keep my head above the water.

ANDY: I heard Angela shout. I jumped into the lake and pulled her out.

Mr HUBBARD: Thank goodness you were there, Andy! You're very lucky, Angela.

ANGELA: Yes, I know, Mr Hubbard.

Mr HUBBARD: You mustn't use the boat! You can't swim yet.

ANGELA: Oh look! I won't be able to wear this dress again.

ANDY: Don't worry about your dress! Go and put some dry clothes on! You'll catch a cold.

ANGELA: All right, Andy. I'm going.

Mr HUBBARD: Aren't you going to change your clothes, Andy?

ANDY: Not yet. I'll have to get the boat first. It's at the bottom of the lake.

The Silver Circle

THE EXPLOSION

They went into the cave. Karen looked at the men round the fire.

"I'm sure someone will see us," she thought. But they were lucky. Everyone was very busy. Nobody shouted or ran towards them.

"Thank goodness!" said Karen when they arrived at the passage.

"Now we can escape. Come on, Trojan. Let's run!"

"Wait!" said Trojan. "We can't go yet."

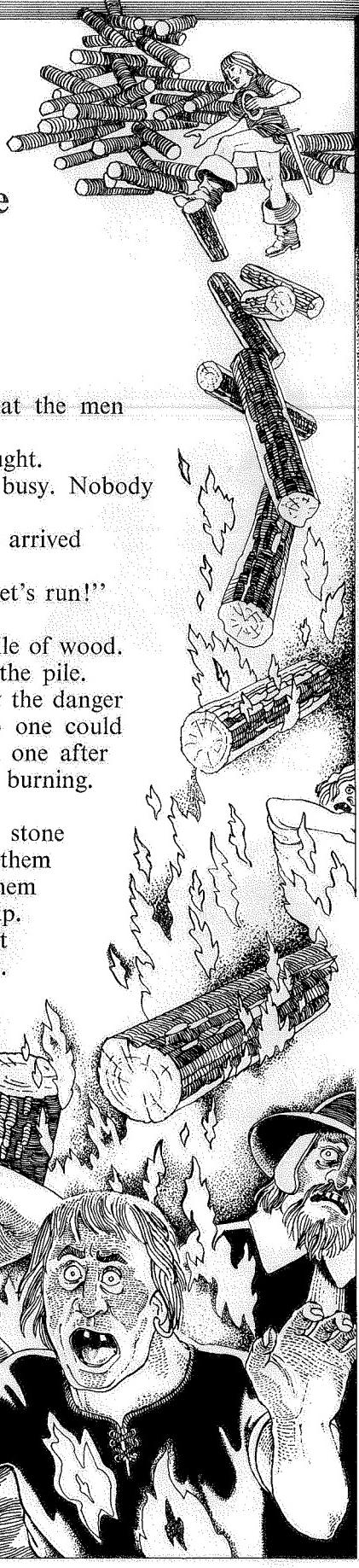
He left Karen and ran to the enormous pile of wood. He moved some pieces at the bottom of the pile. It began to fall. The men near the fire saw the danger and shouted. But they were too late. No one could stop the heavy pieces of wood. They fell, one after the other, into the fire. Soon the cave was burning.

Karen and Trojan ran down the passage.

The hot air followed them. Suddenly the stone floor moved under their feet, and behind them the cave exploded. The explosion threw them to the floor. Trojan helped Karen to get up.

"Lord Borgon won't be able to use that place again," he said. He was very happy.

But Karen was tired. She thought of her bed at home, and she felt sad.

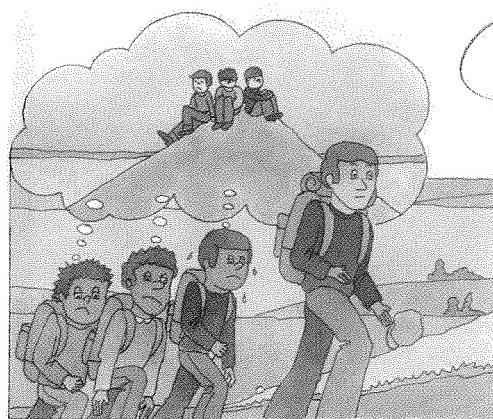


When they reach the top

UNIT

15

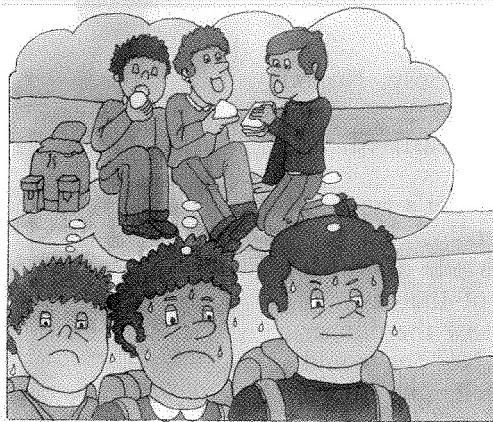
'when' in
future statements



CD2 - 2

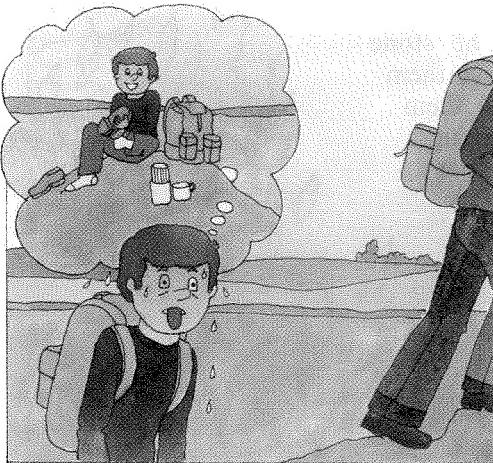
1

Andy and some of the children are climbing up a big hill. Everyone's tired, but they can't sit down yet. They'll have to reach the top first. They'll sit down when they reach the top.



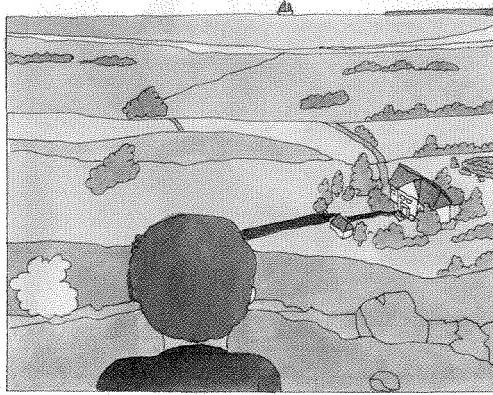
2

It's nearly lunch-time and everyone's hungry. But they can't have their lunch yet. They'll have their lunch when they reach the top.



3

John's walking very slowly. He's thirsty, and his feet hurt. When he reaches the top, he'll have a drink and he'll take his shoes off.



4

The hill's very high. The view from the top's fantastic. When they reach the top, they'll be able to see Hilltop House, and they'll be able to see the coast too.

Practise the questions and answers

When will they sit down?
When they reach the top.

When will they have their lunch?
When they reach the top.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions:

What do you want to do when
you're older?
you leave school?

2. John's pen-friend, Pedro, is coming to stay with him. He's going to travel by train, and John's going to meet him at the station. John and Pedro are talking on the phone. Can you complete their conversation?

Pedro : You'll come and meet me, won't you, John?

John : Yes, Pedro, of course I

Pedro : My train reaches London at

John : Half past three. Fine. I'll be there when

Pedro : What shall I do if I

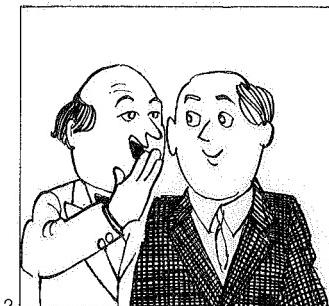
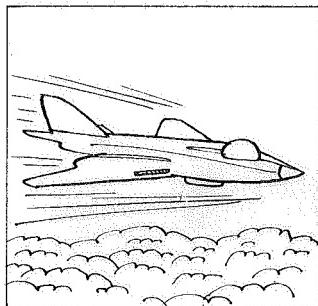
John : If you don't see me? Well, when you ... the train, you'll see a

Pedro : A big clock, O.K.

John : I'll ... for you under the clock.

Pedro : That's fine. See you soon, then. Goodbye, John.

3. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



1 It's very quick.
It's moving quickly.

2 They're very quiet.
They're talking

3 He's angry.
He's shouting



4 She's happy.
She's singing

5 She's sad.
She's looking at him

6 He's a good violinist.
He's playing

(CD 2-3)
That's a smashing idea!

Sue, John and Tim are talking together after dinner.

SUE: I hope you've got something for Jenny. It's her birthday tomorrow. She'll be thirteen.

JOHN: Oh dear! I didn't know it was her birthday. I haven't got a present for her.

TIM: I haven't got anything for her either.

SUE: Well, you'll have to give her something.

TIM: Yes, we will ... I know! We'll make her a chocolate cake with lots of cream. Mmm!

SUE: That's a smashing idea, Tim! But can you make cakes?

TIM: Well, if we ask Mrs Millett nicely, she'll help us.

JOHN: Come on! Let's go and ask her now.

TIM: We'll show you the cake when it's ready, Sue.

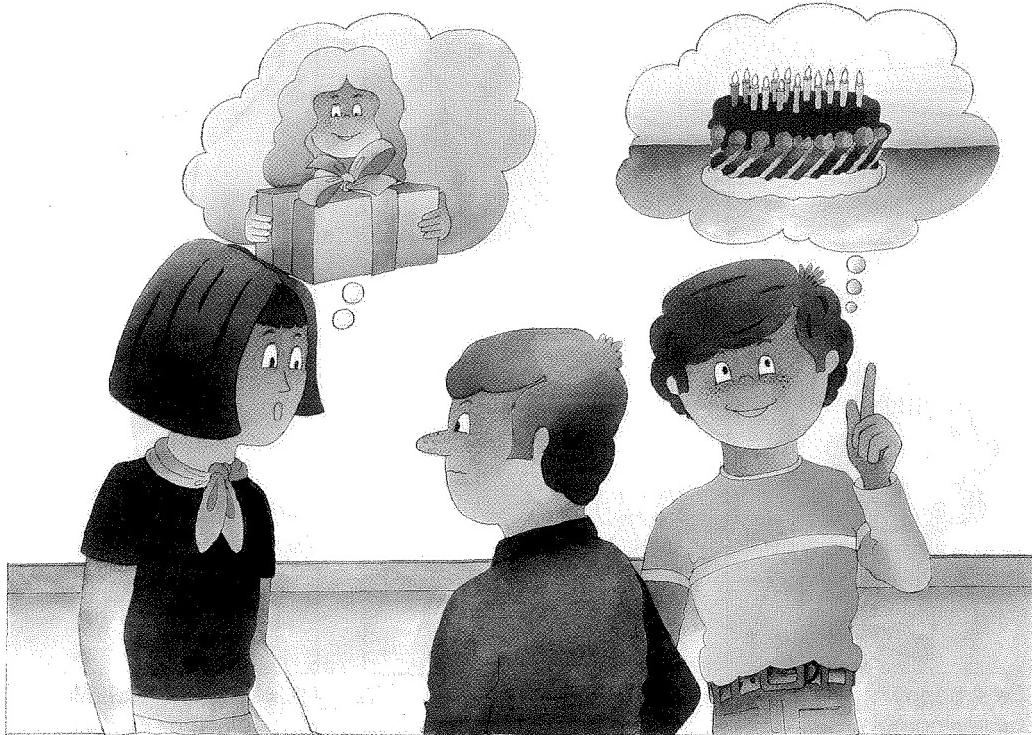
SUE: All right. But be careful! Jenny mustn't see it before tomorrow.

JOHN: Don't worry! We'll put it in your room when she's asleep.

TIM: Then she'll see it when she wakes up.

SUE: But isn't that too early? She won't eat it at breakfast-time, will she?

JOHN: No, she won't. But if Tim keeps the cake too long, he'll eat it himself!





The Silver Circle

THEY CAN'T ESCAPE

"Oh, Trojan, I'm so tired," said Karen.

"We mustn't stop here," said Trojan.
"But when we reach Mellowdale,
you'll sleep in a bed at the palace."

Karen felt the Silver Circle on her arm,
and she followed Trojan. They walked quickly,
but after a few minutes Trojan stopped and
listened. Someone was coming down the
passage towards them.

"They're coming!" he said.

Karen could hear voices and the sound of heavy feet on the stone floor.
They couldn't hide. The passage was too small. And they couldn't go back
to the burning cave.

"Don't take the bracelet off, Karen!" said Trojan.

The voices were nearer now. It was impossible to escape. A group of
soldiers came out of the darkness in front of them. One of the soldiers spoke.

"Trojan of Mellowdale," he said, "and his strange friend."

He looked at Karen, and his cold eyes frightened her.

"Lord Borgon's waiting for you both. When you see him, you'll be able
to give him your present."

Karen thought he was going to take the bracelet from her, but he didn't move.
He spoke again. "And you'll be able to see your friends
in the Glass Wall!"

But Karen didn't hear him. She suddenly felt very strange.
Her eyes closed, and she fell on to the cold, stone floor.

Revision exercises : 3

Exercise 1

Complete these sentences with « must » or the correct form of « have to ».

1. Look at the time! I ... go.
2. Teachers ... work very hard.
3. You ... be careful. You'll hurt yourself.
4. It's her birthday tomorrow. We ... buy her something.
5. He's a very good violinist, but he ... practise a lot.
6. You ... learn to swim. It's very important.
7. They ... do the cooking every Sunday.
8. He's a policeman, so he ... wear a uniform.
9. You ... stay in bed, because you've got a very bad cold.
10. "Can I go now?" "No, you ... do the next exercise."

Exercise 2

Example:

oven

Can you turn the oven on, please?

1. light
2. television
3. record-player
4. radio
5. gas

Exercise 3

Example:

When are you going to paint the ceiling?

I'll have to paint it tomorrow.

1. When are you going to write to Bob?
2. When are you going to change the tickets?
3. When are you going to mend the record-player?
4. When are you going to tell Mr Brown?
5. When are you going to clean the windows?

Example:

When did you clean the windows?
I had to clean them yesterday.

1. When did you sweep the floor?
2. When did you do the shopping?
3. When did you choose the new furniture?
4. When did you cut the grass?
5. When did you get the tickets?

Exercise 4

Example:

like / coffee / tea

I don't like coffee, and I don't like tea either.

1. like / Tim / John
2. want / a biscuit / a cake
3. speak / German / Italian
4. can / swim / ski
5. have got / a dog / a cat
6. like / dogs / horses
7. can / come by bus / come by train
8. want / go to the cinema / go for a walk
9. can / see / hear
10. know / Jenny / Sue

Exercise 5

Complete these sentences with « mustn't » or « don't have to ».

1. You ... throw them away. You must keep them.
2. We ... keep them. We won't use them again.
3. We ... cross the road. There's a car coming.
4. You ... touch it. It's dangerous.
5. We ... get them today. We can get them tomorrow.
6. You're lucky! You ... go to school.
7. You ... eat it. Leave it!
8. You ... tell him. It's a secret.
9. We ... buy another one. We can mend this one.
10. You ... press that button! The lift will stop!

Exercise 6

Example:

Get some soap! (go)
Go and get some soap!

1. Get some water! (go)
2. See me tomorrow! (come)
3. Tell them now! (go)
4. Ask him! (go)
5. Sweep the floor! (come)

Exercise 7

Example:

you / ask her / she / help you
If you ask her, she'll help you.

1. it / rain / we / go to the cinema
2. she / miss the bus / she / be late
3. I / go to the chemist's / I / get your medicine
4. you / drop it / it / break
5. you / give me a hundred pounds / I / tell you
6. he / break her record-player / she / be very angry
7. you / press that button / the lift / stop
8. we / shout / someone / hear us
9. you / turn the light on / we / be able to see
10. we / hide in the forest / they / never find us

Exercise 8

Write the words in brackets in the plural.

1. Where are the (knife) and forks?
2. How many (child) are there in your class?
3. We need some plates and some (glass).
4. There weren't any trains or (bus).
5. Did you see the (thief)?
6. Did you enjoy your(self)?
7. There are eleven (man) in the team.
8. We've got some paint and some (brush).
9. How many (potato) do you want?
10. I'll buy him some (handkerchief).

Exercise 9

Example:

I can come today.
I'll be able to come tomorrow too.

1. He can help us today.
2. He can go today.
3. They can bring it today.
4. I can use her car today.
5. You can stay here today.

Example:

They'll change it.
Will they be able to change it?

1. They'll find it.
2. He'll come by train.
3. They'll phone us this evening.
4. He'll escape soon.
5. She'll spend the weekend here.

Exercise 10

Example:

They'll win (easy).
They'll win easily.

1. He shouted at us (angry).
2. She closed the door (quick).
3. I play the violin (bad).
4. He speaks English (good).
5. They're talking (quiet).
6. She did it (nice).
7. I'm tired. Let's walk (slow).
8. They were singing (happy).
9. She (certain) didn't see us.
10. He (sudden) heard a strange noise.

Exercise 11

Example:

What shall we have? (a cup of coffee)
Let's have a cup of coffee.

1. What shall we see? (a horror film)
2. When shall we go? (on Saturday)
3. What shall we call him? ("Lucky")
4. What colour shall we paint it? (red)
5. Where shall we sit? (at the front)

Exercise 12

Example:

she / see it / she / be pleased
When she sees it, she'll be pleased.

1. she / open her present / she / be surprised
2. he / tell them / they / be angry
3. we / reach the top / we / have lunch
4. we / go to the mountains / we / be able to ski
5. the police / catch him / he / go to prison
6. we / reach the next village / we / buy some food
7. they / find the treasure / they / be very rich
8. you / find the clue / you / know what to do
9. he / leave school / he / look for a job
10. they / score another goal / everyone / shout

Exercise 13

Complete these sentences.

1. Bill's very unhappy. He's . . . prison.
2. Oh dear! There's ink all . . . the desk.
3. He's in the kitchen. I can see him . . . the window.
4. Be quiet and go . . . sleep!
5. He bought dog meat . . . mistake.
6. Can you turn the light . . . please?
7. It's lovely here. I want to stay here . . . ever.
8. Jenny and Sue's room's . . . Mr Hubbard's office.
9. Throw them . . . ! We can't use them again.
10. We saw him . . . the way back to Hilltop.

Exercise 14

Give the short answers to these questions.

1. Do you have to wear a uniform? Yes,
2. Will she be able to find it? Yes,
3. Is he going to paint the ceiling? No,
4. Can you ski? No,
5. Does she have to work hard? Yes,
6. Are the shops closed on Sunday? Yes,

7. Has the Prince got many servants?

Yes,

8. Did you have to do it again? No,

9. Is there a treasure hunt this afternoon? Yes,

10. Is your hair dry yet? No,

Exercise 15

Composition exercise

Write two different stories about Martin. Choose one of the words or phrases from the list for each story.

Every (1) Martin leaves his house at (2) o'clock and goes to (3). The (4) is about (5) from his house, so he always (6). Last (7) he was (8) when he suddenly remembered that his (9) (10) still (11) at home. "Oh dear!" he thought. "The (12) won't be very pleased if I arrive without my (13). I'll have to go home and get (14)." So he (15) and walked home as quickly as he could. When he reached the house, his mother was (16). He didn't have a key, so he had to wait for (17) minutes. When she came (18), he ran (19) to get his (20), and then he ran all the way to (21). The (22) was very angry when he arrived. "You're (23) late Martin." (24) said. "(25)."

- 1 Monday morning - Saturday afternoon
- 2 eight - two
- 3 school - the football ground
- 4 ground - school
- 5 half a mile - four miles
- 6 goes by bus - walks
- 7 Saturday - Monday
- 8 walking along the road - sitting on the bus
- 9 homework - football boots
- 10 was - were
- 11 on the table - under his bed
- 12 captain - teacher
- 13 homework - boots
- 14 it - them
- 15 crossed the road - got off the bus
- 16 having a bath - doing the shopping
- 17 a few - twenty
- 18 back - down
- 19 into the living-room - up to his room
- 20 book - boots
- 21 school - the bus-stop
- 22 teacher - captain
- 23 very - too
- 24 he - she
- 25 Go and sit down! - You won't be able to play today!

When I ride

CD1. 46

When I ride through the town in the sun,
When they hear my name, they'll run.
When they see me in the street,
They'll know who I am and who I'm coming to meet.
When I ride through the town in the sun.

CHORUS

ride through the town in the sun.
I was only fifteen when I
left the town. I was there when my fa - ther fell. That rich man came and he
took our land. I re - member that morning ve - ry well.

When I ride through the town in the sun,
When they hear my name, they'll run.
When they see me in the street,
They'll know who I am and who I'm coming to meet.
When I ride through the town in the sun.

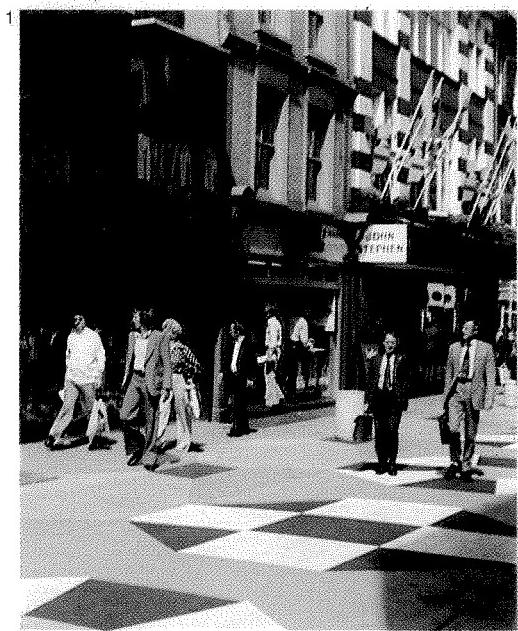
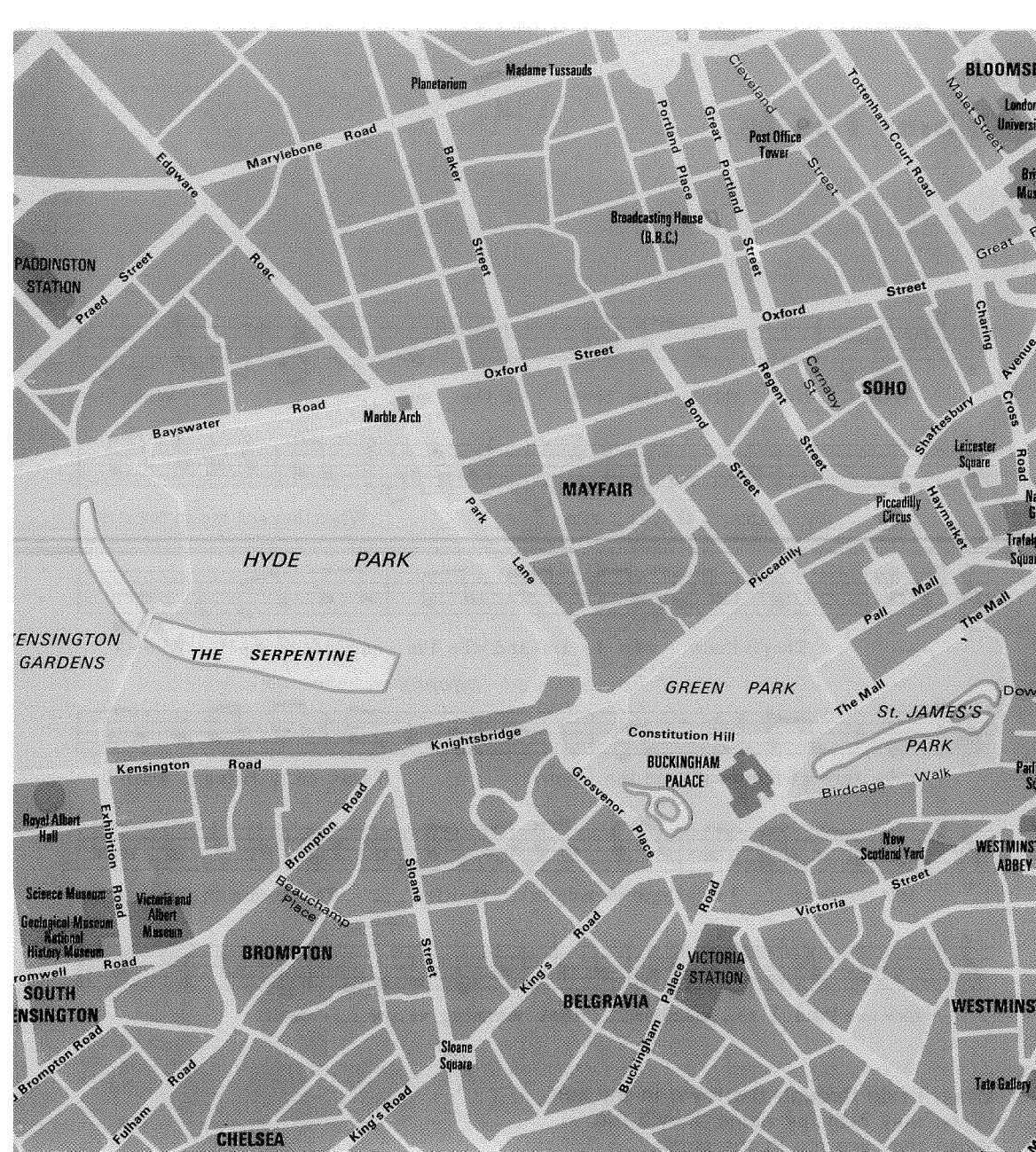
Chorus

*I was only fifteen when I left the town.
I was there when my father fell.
That rich man came and he took our land.
I remember that morning very well.*

When the sun climbs high in the sky,
When he sees the fire in my eyes,
When he hears what I'm going to say,
He'll know that he won't live to see another day.
When the sun climbs high in the sky.

Chorus

When I ride through the town in the sun,
When he hears my name he'll run.
When he sees me in the street,
He'll know who I am and who I'm coming to meet.
When I ride through the town in the sun.





*Do you know the way
to Oxford Street, please?*

1. Carnaby Street. When you go to London, you'll be able to buy some exciting clothes here.

2. Hyde Park. In English parks you can walk on the grass, you can sit on the grass, and you can sleep on the grass!

3. The Old Caledonian - a strange pub on the River Thames. Be careful! The floor sometimes moves!



British Travel Agency

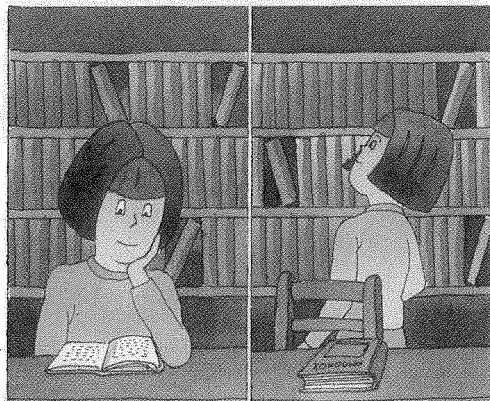
What have they done?

UNIT

16

present perfect

CD2-G



1

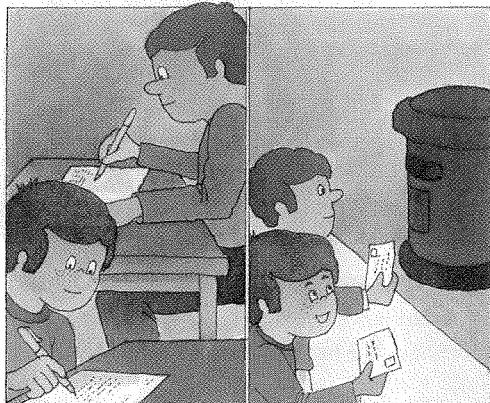
Sue's in the library. She's reading.
She's finished her book now, and she's
going to find another one.



2

Jenny's in the bathroom. She's washing
her hair.

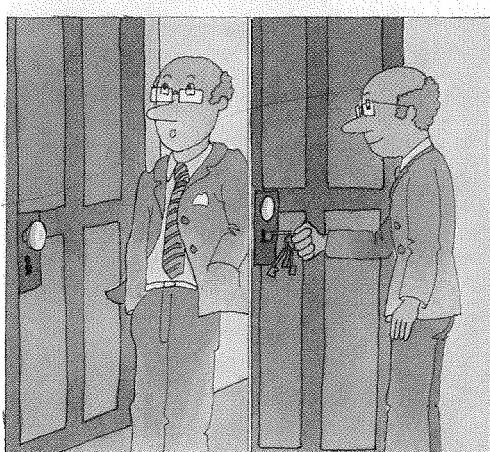
She's washed her hair now, and she's
going to dry it.



3

Tim and John are in their room. They're
writing letters.

They've written their letters now, and
they're going to post them.



4

Mr Hubbard's outside his office. The
door's locked. He's looking for his keys.
He's found his keys now, and he's
going to open the door.

Practise the questions and answers

What's Sue doing in the first picture?
Is she still reading in the second picture?
What has she done?
What's she going to do?

What's Jenny doing in the first picture?
Is she still washing her hair in the second picture?
What has she done?
What's she going to do?

What are Tim and John doing in the first picture?
Are they still writing letters in the second picture?
What have they done?
What are they going to do?

What's Mr Hubbard doing in the first picture?
Is he still looking for his keys in the second picture?
What has he done?
What's he going to do?

Practise what you know

1. Ask:

How many times have you	cleaned your teeth talked in class washed your hands brushed your hair crossed the road shouted at your friend	today?
-------------------------	---	--------

Answer:

I've	cleaned my teeth talked in class washed my hands brushed my hair crossed the road shouted at my friend	once twice three times four times at all	today.
I haven't			

2. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A	What's happened? Why are you so	happy? unhappy?
---	---------------------------------	--------------------

B	I've	forgotten lost	my English book, and the teacher says
---	------	-------------------	---------------------------------------

I'll have to	go home. stand outside the door.
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A	How	nice! awful!	I'll tell the teacher I've	forgotten lost	my book
---	-----	-----------------	----------------------------	-------------------	---------

and then I'll be able to	go home too. come and talk to you.
--------------------------	---------------------------------------

Have you seen Bob Jordan?

CD2-7

One of the boys at Hilltop, Bob Jordan, has disappeared. Andy and Gabriel are looking for him. Andy's talking to Sue.

ANDY: Have you seen Bob Jordan, Sue?

SUE: Bob Jordan? No, I haven't. Why?

ANDY: Well, no one's seen him this evening. He's disappeared completely.

SUE: Bob's the one who's always tired, isn't he? Perhaps he's gone to bed early.

ANDY: No, he hasn't. I've looked in his room. He isn't there.

SUE: Here's Jenny. You haven't seen Bob Jordan, have you, Jenny?

JENNY: Yes, I have.

ANDY: When did you see him?

JENNY: I saw him before dinner. He was by the river.

ANDY: Oh no! I hope he hasn't fallen in. Quick! Let's go and see.

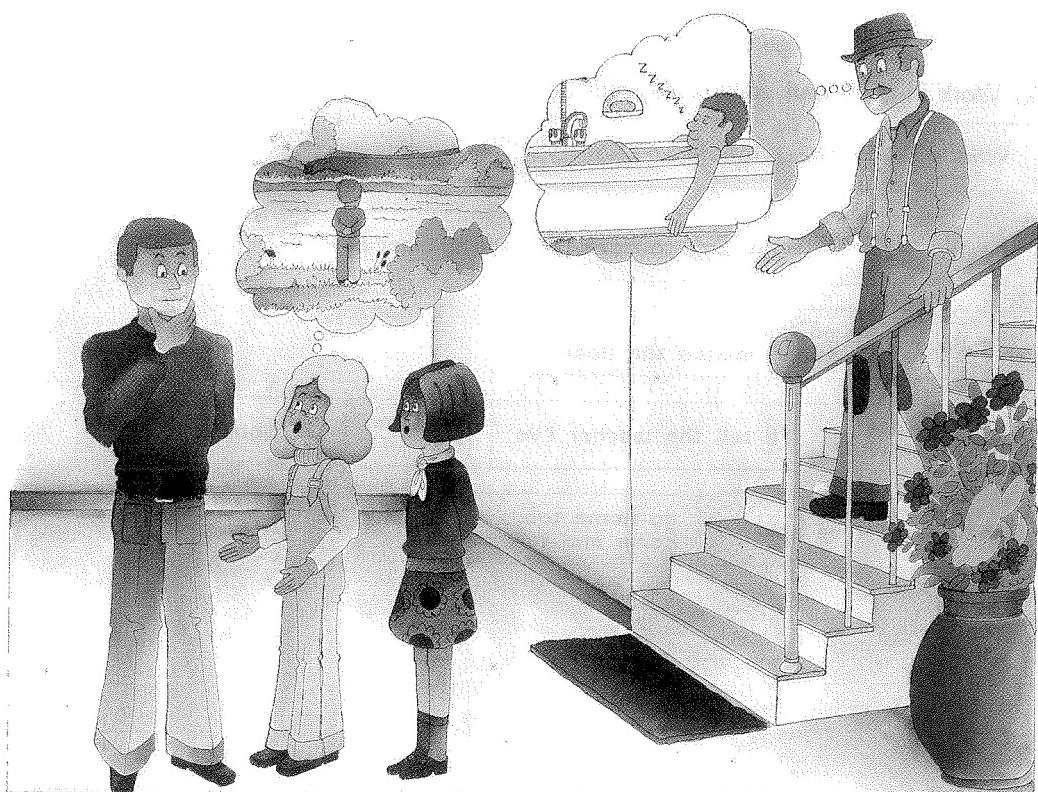
GABRIEL: Andy! I've found him.

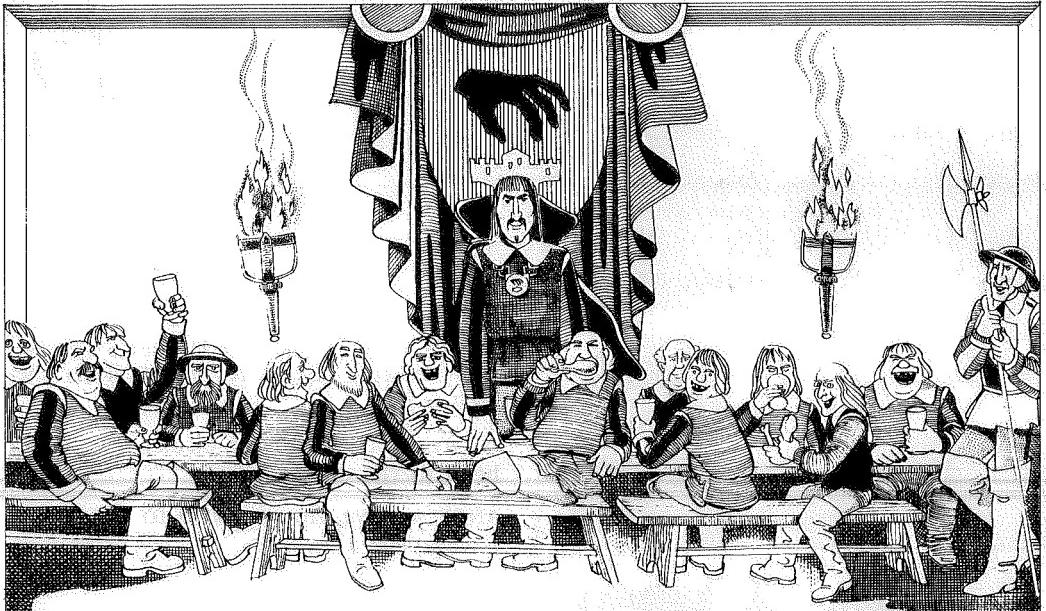
ANDY: Oh, thank goodness. Is he all right, Gabriel?

GABRIEL: Yes, but he's a bit wet.

ANDY: Oh, dear! He wasn't in the river, was he?

GABRIEL: In the river? No, he was asleep in the bath!





The Silver Circle

LORD BORGON

When Karen opened her eyes, she could see a pair of boots and a stone floor. A soldier was carrying her on his shoulder. The soldier stopped, and Karen turned her head. Trojan was standing next to her.

"Are you all right?" he said.

"Yes, I'm all right. Don't worry, Trojan!" she answered.

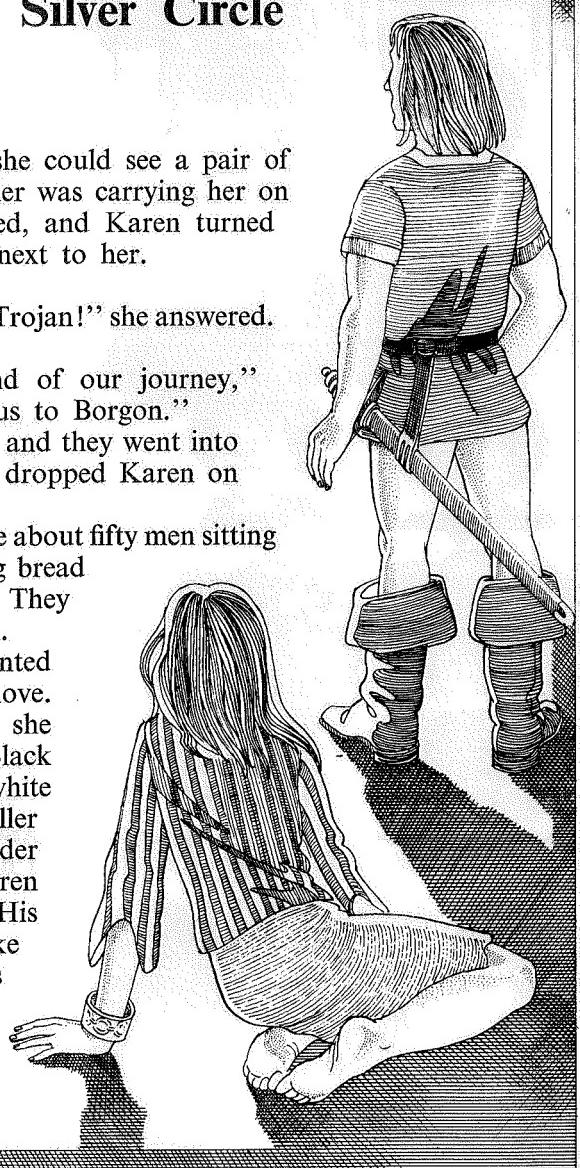
"Why have we stopped?"

"Because we've reached the end of our journey," said Trojan. "They've brought us to Borgon."

Karen heard a heavy door open, and they went into an enormous room. The soldier dropped Karen on to the floor.

At the back of the room there were about fifty men sitting at a long table. They were eating bread and chicken and drinking wine. They all looked at Karen and Trojan.

Karen wanted to hide. She wanted to run away. But she couldn't move. Behind the table, on the wall, she could see the emblem of the Black Land, a black hand over a white town. A big man, who was taller than the others, was sitting under the emblem. "Borgon!" said Karen to herself. His hair was black. His face was cruel. His eyes shone like fire. He stood up, and there was silence in the room.



I've never been to the circus

UNIT

17

present perfect with
'never' and 'already'

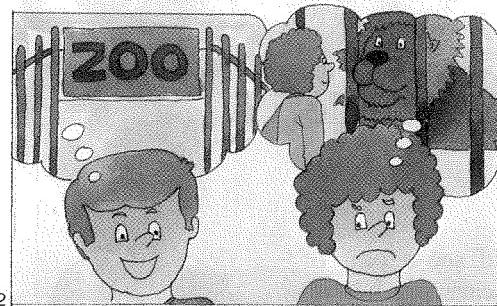


DD-9

Andy's going to take the children somewhere next weekend. They're telling him where they want to go.

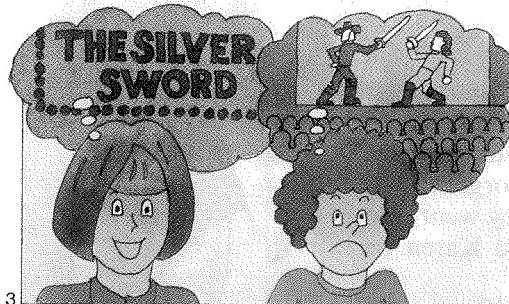
JENNY: Let's go to the circus. I've never been to the circus.

ANGELA: I've already been to the circus. I went last summer.



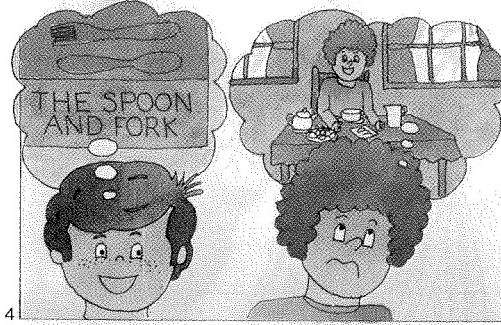
JOHN: Let's go to the zoo. I've never been to the zoo.

ANGELA: I've already been to the zoo. I went last week.



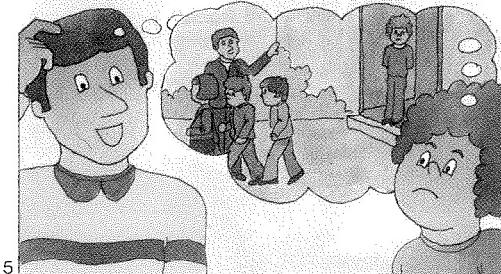
SUE: Let's go and see «The Silver Sword». I've never seen that film.

ANGELA: I've already seen that film. I saw it at the weekend.



TIM: Let's have tea at the «Spoon and Fork». I've never had tea there.

ANGELA: I've already had tea there. I had tea there yesterday.



ANDY: Well, Angela. You've been to the circus, you've been to the zoo, you've seen «The Silver Sword» and you've had tea at the «Spoon and Fork», so you'll have to stay here!

Practise the questions and answers

Where does Jenny want to go?
She wants to go to the circus.
Has she ever been to the circus?
No, she hasn't.

Has Angela been to the circus?
Yes, she has.
When did she go?
She went last summer.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Ask:

Have you ever	seen a lion? talked to an elephant? been to England? travelled by plane? ridden a horse?
---------------	--

Answer:

No, I haven't.	or	Yes, I have. I	saw one talked to one went there travelled by plane rode one	at the zoo. last week. last year. in 1974.
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2. Mr Jones is talking to Mr Smith, who lives next door to him. Can you complete their conversation?

Mr Jones : Hello, Mr Smith. I ... seen you recently.

Mr Smith : That's because I've ... on holiday.

Mr Jones : Oh really? Where did you go?

Mr Smith : I ... to Greece.

Mr Jones : How lovely! Did you enjoy yourself?

Mr Smith : Yes, I I've ... to go again next year.

Mr Jones : Well, I've never ... to Greece, so you'll have to tell me about it.

3. Say these words with the correct stress, then make a sentence with each word.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. enormous | 6. handkerchief |
| 2. dining-room | 7. interesting |
| 3. impossible | 8. vegetable |
| 4. difficult | 9. pyjamas |
| 5. America | 10. completely |



17

I've been in lots of plays.

CD 2.10

The children at Hilltop are going to do a play. Mr Hubbard's looking for children who can act well.

MR HUBBARD: Have you ever been in a play before, Tim?

TIM: No, I haven't.

MR HUBBARD: Well, I need six boys. One of them has to sing. Can you sing?

TIM: I can sing quite well, I suppose. But I've never sung in front of a lot of people.

MR HUBBARD: That doesn't matter. Come and see me this evening. I want to hear you sing.

ANGELA: I've been in lots of plays, Mr Hubbard.

MR HUBBARD: Really, Angela?

ANGELA: Yes. I've sung. I've danced. I've done everything.

MR HUBBARD: Well, you must both come and see me this evening, then.

ANGELA: I'm a wonderful actress, Mr Hubbard. Everyone says I'll be famous one day.

MR HUBBARD: And what will you do when you're famous?

ANGELA: I'll make a lot of films, and I'll drive an expensive car.

TIM: Well, I've been on television.

ANGELA: You've been on television?

TIM: Yes. I was in the crowd at a football match.

The Silver Circle

TAKE HIM AWAY !

Borgon spoke. His voice was like a cold wind.

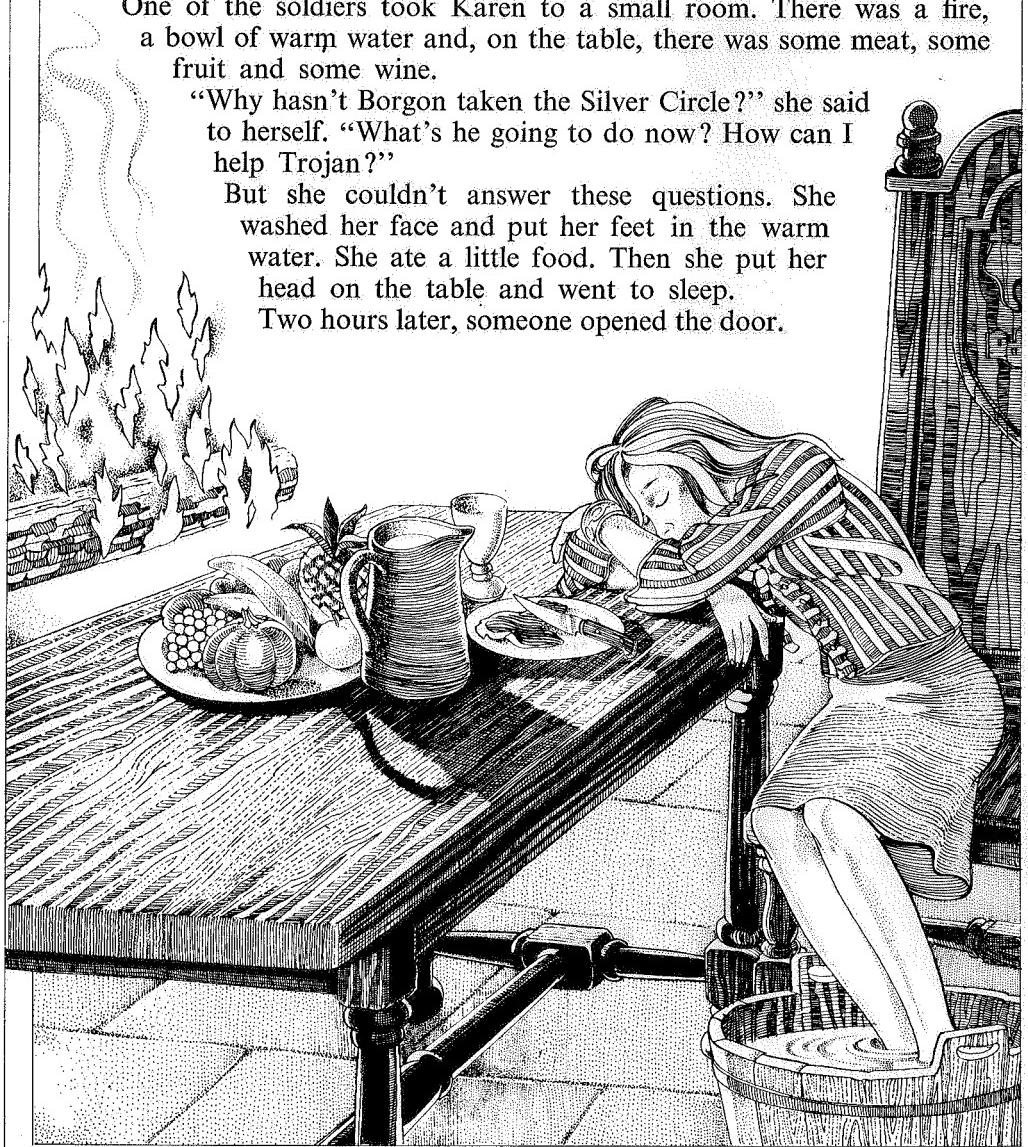
"Trojan of Mellowdale, you have come to the end of your journey. You have already seen your brother, Odgar, and his friends. There is a place for you next to them. Like you, Mellowdale will soon disappear. The Black Hand will destroy the White Town. Guards! Take him away!" Two soldiers took Trojan out of the room. Karen watched him disappear down a dark passage. Then Borgon spoke again. When Karen looked at him, his terrible face changed a little. His voice was quite friendly now. "You've travelled all day and all night. You're tired and hungry. You must eat and sleep."

One of the soldiers took Karen to a small room. There was a fire, a bowl of warm water and, on the table, there was some meat, some fruit and some wine.

"Why hasn't Borgon taken the Silver Circle?" she said to herself. "What's he going to do now? How can I help Trojan?"

But she couldn't answer these questions. She washed her face and put her feet in the warm water. She ate a little food. Then she put her head on the table and went to sleep.

Two hours later, someone opened the door.

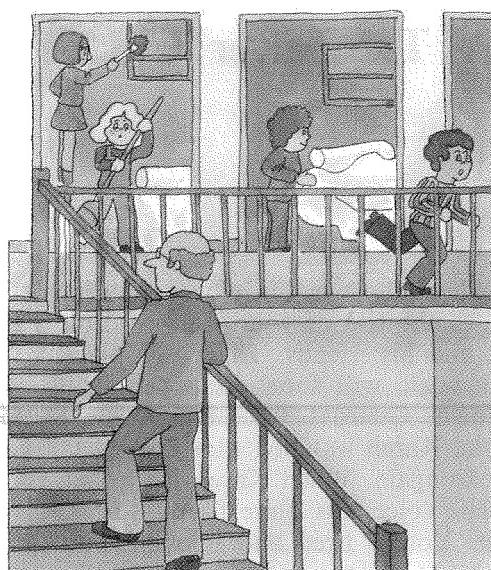


Have you made the beds yet?

UNIT

18

present perfect with
'just' and 'yet'



CD2 - 12

1

The children at Hilltop have to tidy their rooms themselves. Every week Mr Hubbard comes to look at their rooms. He's coming to look at them today. He's coming up the stairs. Tim has just seen him.



2

TIM: John! Mr Hubbard's coming. Have you made the beds yet?

JOHN: Yes, I have.

TIM: Have you swept the floor yet?

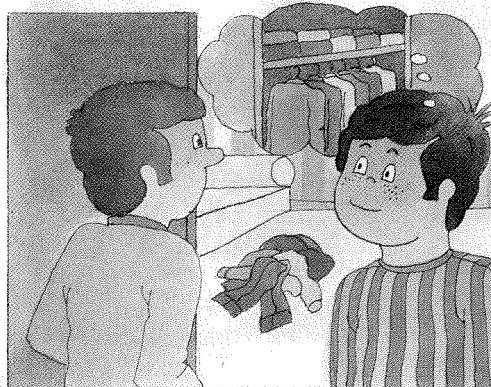
JOHN: Yes, I have.



3

TIM: Have you emptied the rubbish-bin yet?

JOHN: Yes, I've just emptied it. Look!



4

TIM: Have you put the clothes away yet?

JOHN: No, I haven't done that yet. Come on! We'll do it now.

Practise the questions and answers

Why's Tim in a hurry?

Because he's just seen Mr Hubbard.

Why's John holding the rubbish-bin?

Because he's just emptied it.

Has John made the beds yet?

Yes, he has.

Has he put the clothes away yet?

No, he hasn't.

John's made the beds, hasn't he?

Yes, he has.

He hasn't put the clothes away, has he?

No, he hasn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Work in pairs and practise this conversation.

A: Are you going out?

B: Yes, Mum. I'm going to the swimming-pool.

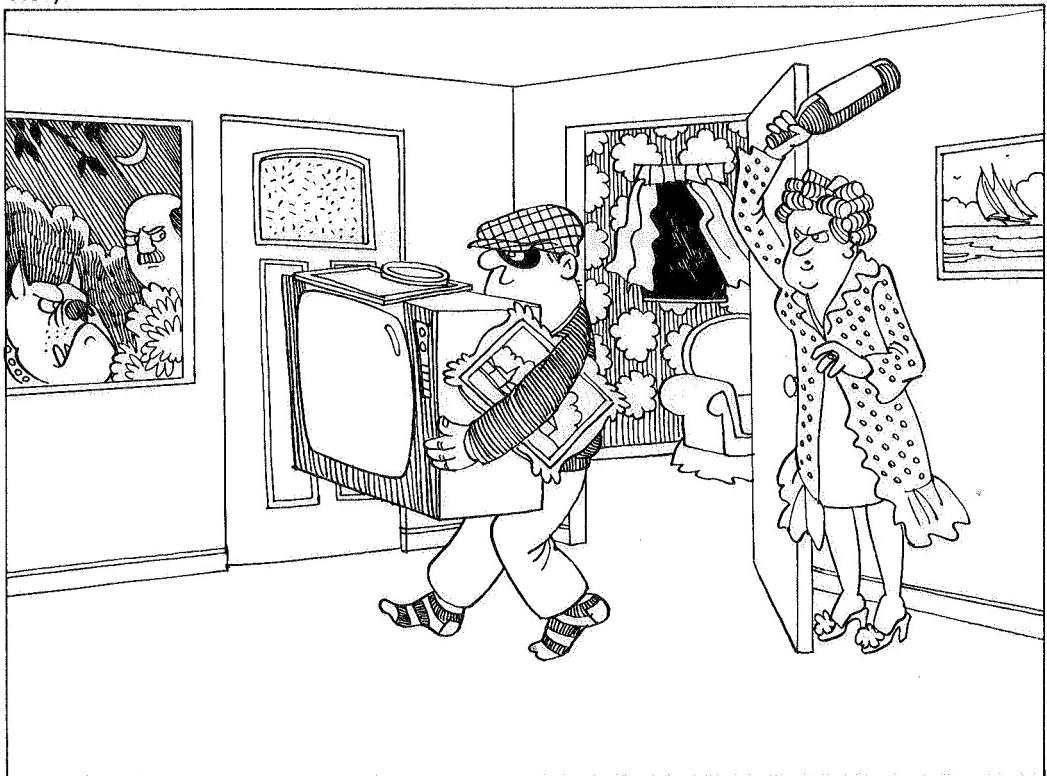
A: Have you tidied your room yet?

B: Oh dear! No, I haven't. I completely forgot!

A: Well, go and tidy your room, and then you can go to the swimming-pool.

Now write a similar conversation, changing the words that are underlined.

2. There's a thief in Mr and Mrs Brown's living-room! Look at the picture and tell the story.



The answers to these questions will help you.

What has the thief stolen?

What's he going to do?

Why isn't he going to climb through the window?

Have Mr and Mrs Brown heard the thief?

Have they caught him yet?

What has Mrs Brown got in her hand?

What's she going to do?

Has the thief seen Mrs Brown yet?

Where has Mr Brown gone?

Why has he taken the dog with him?

If the thief escapes from Mrs Brown, what will happen?



18

You can't wear those!

ODE-13

The children are very busy. They need costumes for the play, so they're all looking for useful clothes. Sue and Jenny have found some. They're talking to Mr Hubbard.

SUE: Look, Mr Hubbard! I've found a hat, an old jacket and a pair of boots.

Mr HUBBARD: Oh, those will be useful. Where did you find them?

SUE: In Gabriel's house. He's got a suitcase full of old clothes.

JENNY: And I've got this long skirt, Mr Hubbard. Do you like it?

Mr HUBBARD: Yes, I do. It's very pretty. You didn't buy it, did you?

JENNY: No. Mrs Millett found it for me. It's her daughter's.

Mr HUBBARD: That's fine. Well, what else do we need?

SUE: We still need a sword. And we haven't found a uniform for Tim yet.

Mr HUBBARD: Well, here's Tim now. Perhaps he's found something.

TIM: Hello, Mr Hubbard. Look! Mrs Millet has just given me these. I can use them for my uniform.

Mr HUBBARD: Tim! You can't wear those. Take them off! They're my new pyjamas!

BORGON AND THE BRACELET

Karen felt a hand on her shoulder. She woke up. Borgon was looking at her. She jumped out of the chair.

"Don't be frightened!" he said, and his voice was still friendly. "I want to talk to you."

"What's happened to Trojan?" asked Karen.

"I've just seen him," answered Borgon. "They haven't put him into the Glass Wall yet. If you want to help him, you'll have to do something for me."

"What do you want?" asked Karen. She was so glad Trojan was all right. But Borgon's voice changed. It was cruel now.

"I want the bracelet. You don't need it now, but it'll be very useful to me," he said.

"If I give you the bracelet, will you help Trojan and me?" asked Karen. "Of course I will," said Borgon quickly.

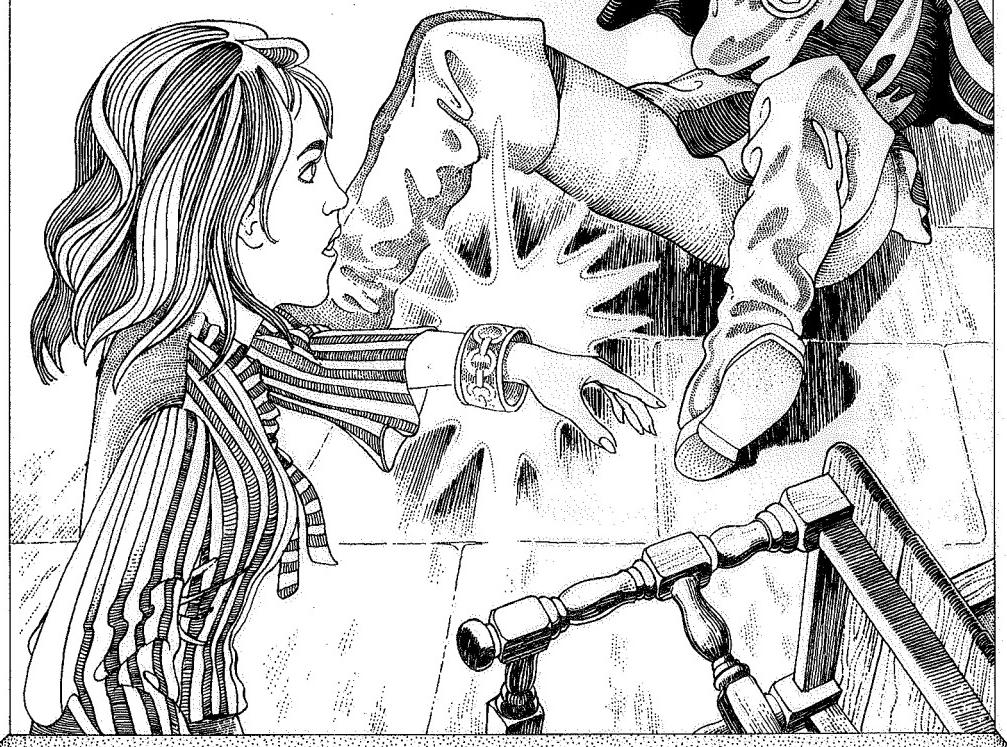
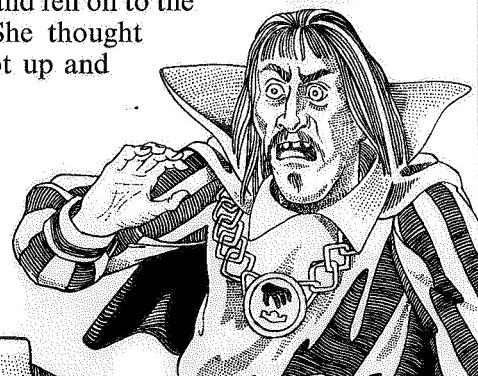
So Karen tried to take the bracelet off, but she couldn't move it.

"I'll take it off," said Borgon. He put his hand on her arm. There was a blue flash, and the Lord of the Black Land fell on to the floor. He looked at Karen angrily. She thought he was going to attack her. But he got up and went to the door.

"Perhaps when you're dead, the Silver Circle will come to me," he said.

He shouted to the guards.

"Take her away!"

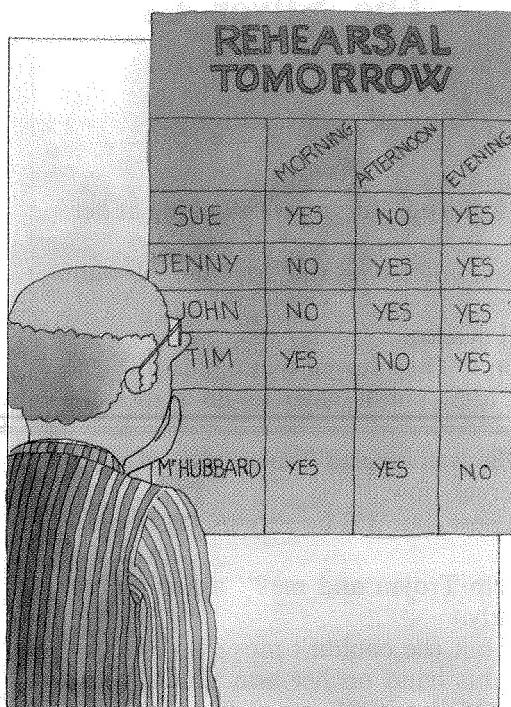


John will, but Tim won't.

UNIT

19

auxiliaries in contrasts
& comparisons



(CD2-15)
Mr Hubbard's trying to organise a rehearsal for the play. It's very difficult, because the children can't all come at the same time. He wants to have a rehearsal tomorrow.

Sue can come in the morning, but Jenny can't.

Jenny wants to come in the afternoon, but Sue doesn't.

John's going out in the morning, but Tim isn't.

John'll be there in the afternoon, but Tim won't.

The children can all come in the evening, but Mr Hubbard can't. He's going to the cinema.

You've got a bigger part than I have



(CD2-16)

Mr Hubbard's giving the children their parts in the play. Angela hasn't got a very big part, but Jenny has. Angela can't understand why. She thinks she's better than Jenny.

ANGELA: I don't understand!
You've got a bigger part than I have.
But I'm prettier than you are.
I sing better than you do.
And I can dance better than you can.

Practise the questions and answers

Who can come in the morning ?
Sue can.
Who can't come in the morning ?
Jenny can't.
Who wants to come in the afternoon ?
Jenny does.
Who doesn't want to come in the afternoon ?
Sue doesn't.
Who's going out in the morning ?
John is.
Who isn't going out in the morning ?
Tim isn't.

Who'll be there in the afternoon ?
John will.
Who won't be there in the afternoon ?
Tim won't.
Does Angela think she's as good as Jenny ?
Is Angela's part as big as Jenny's ?
Does Angela think she's as pretty as Jenny ?
Does she think she sings as well as Jenny ?
Does she think she can dance as well ?

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions :

Example: Who in this book has got a cat called Sheba ? Gabriel has.

Who	in this book	has got a cat called Sheba? ate too many cakes at the party? fell into the lake? is learning to play the violin?
	in this class	has got more than two brothers? forgot to do their homework? will clean the blackboard? wants to go to the zoo tomorrow?

2. Jill and Bill often quarrel. They're quarrelling now. They're having their dinner. Can you complete their conversation ?

Jill : Hey ! You've got more than I . . . !
Bill : No, I . . .
Jill : Yes, you . . . You've got . . . potatoes and I've only got . . .
Bill : But you don't like potatoes.
Jill : Yes, I . . .
Bill : No, you . . . You didn't eat any yesterday.
Jill : Yes, I . . .
Bill : No, you . . . The dog had to eat them.
Jill : Bill ! Why do you have to quarrel all the time ?
Bill : Me ! I don't quarrel ! You . . .
Mum : You both . . . Now be quiet and eat your lunch !

3. Make sentences about yourself and people who are different from you.

Example: I like football, but my sister doesn't.

02-17

Sue, Tim and John have been for a walk. Now they're on their way home, but they aren't sure where they are.

SUE: I'm tired. How far are we from Hilltop?

TIM: I think we're about two miles away.

JOHN: Let's look at the map. You've got it, haven't you, Tim?

TIM: No, I haven't got it. You have.

JOHN: No, I haven't. I didn't bring it. I thought you did.

SUE: Never mind! We'll have to guess the right direction. I think it's to the south.

JOHN: I don't. I think it's to the east.

TIM: I know. If I climb that tree, I'll probably be able to see it from the top.

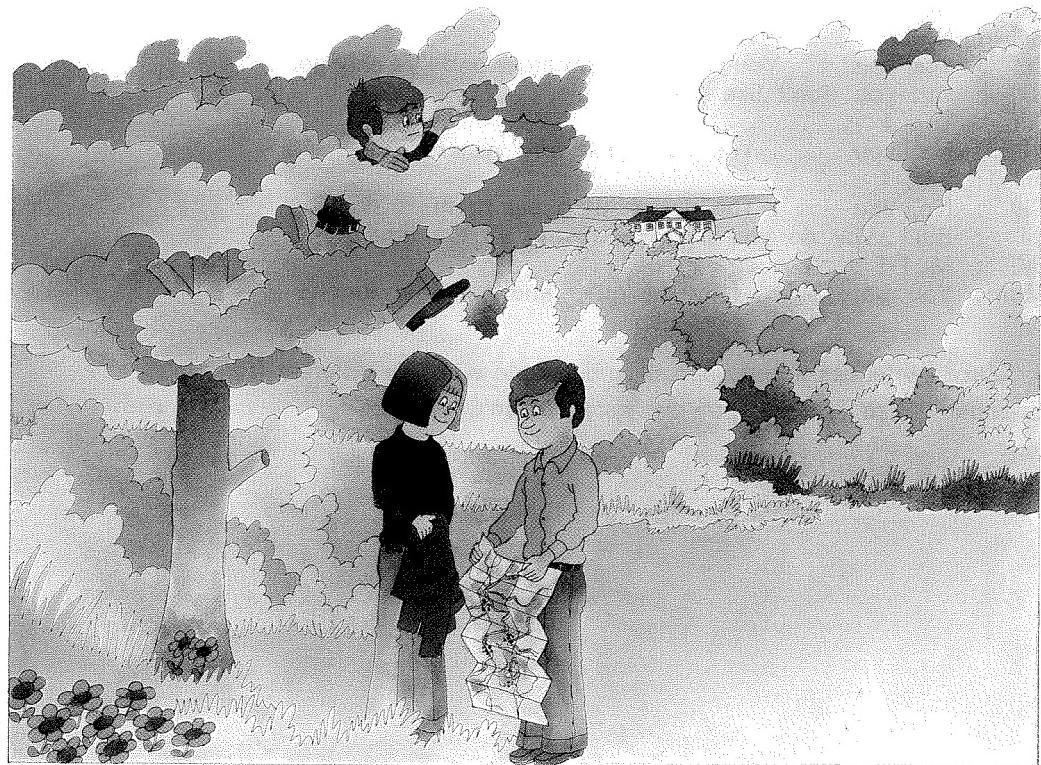
SUE: That's a good idea, Tim. Give me your jacket! I'll hold it for you. Hey, John! Look! The map's here in Tim's pocket.

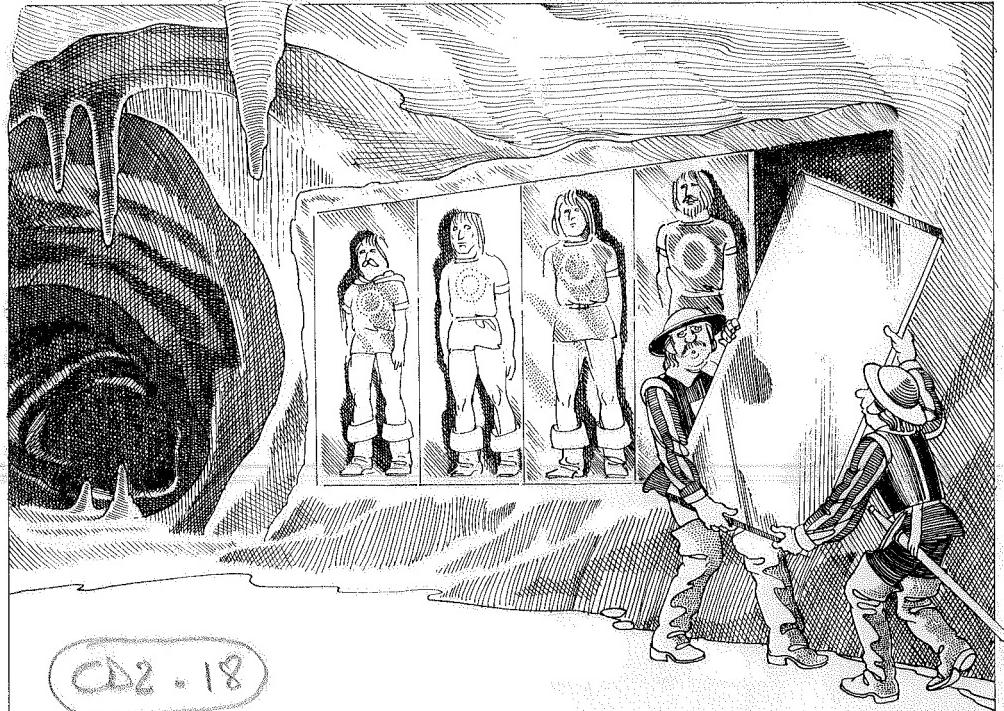
JOHN: Sssh! We'll tell him when he reaches the top!

SUE: Be careful, Tim! Don't fall!

TIM: I can see the house now. You were right, Sue. It's to the south.

JOHN: Yes, we know. We can see it on the map.





The Silver Circle

CAN TROJAN ESCAPE?

Trojan looked at the Glass Wall. He was sitting on the floor of the cave. The two soldiers were taking a piece of glass from the wall.

"I'll be dead soon," he thought. "I'll never be able to escape." He looked at the stone door. He imagined the forest outside, but the door was closed. The men had his sword. He couldn't fight two men without a sword. Then he remembered Pandira.

"Perhaps Pandira can still help us," he said to himself. "She's got more friends in the forest than Borgon has. Perhaps she'll bring an army. But will I be dead when it arrives? How can I stop the men?"

He spoke to them.

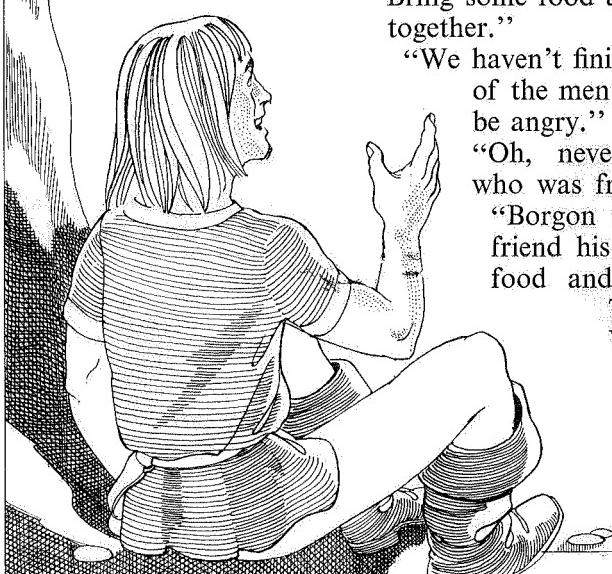
"You have worked hard," he said. "I'm sure you're hungry and thirsty. Bring some food and wine! Let's eat and drink together."

"We haven't finished our work yet," said one of the men. "If we stop now, Borgon will be angry."

"Oh, never mind!" said the second, who was friendlier.

"Borgon can wait. We must give our friend his last meal. Go and get some food and wine!"

The first man went away. When he came back, they all sat down together and began to eat and drink. Trojan drank his wine very, very slowly.



I've given it to Tim



(a2-19)

UNIT

20

'give' + direct
and indirect objects

It's the first night of the play. Everyone's getting ready. They're very excited. Mrs Millett's helping them to get dressed. But she's giving everyone the wrong clothes.

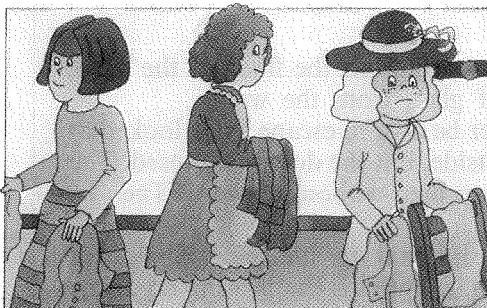


JOHN: Mrs Millett! Have you seen my red jacket?

MRS MILLETT: Your red jacket? Oh dear! I've given it to Tim.

TIM: Mrs Millett! Have you seen my white socks?

MRS MILLETT: Your white socks? Oh dear! I've given them to John.

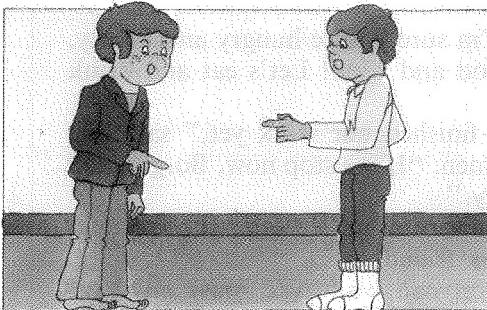


JENNY: Mrs Millett! Have you seen my long skirt?

MRS MILLETT: Your long skirt? Oh dear! I've given it to Sue.

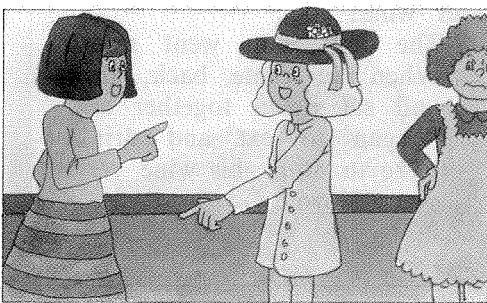
SUE: Mrs Millett! Have you seen my black hat?

MRS MILLETT: Your black hat? Oh dear! I've given it to Jenny.



JOHN: Tim! You're wearing my jacket! Take it off and give it to me!

TIM: John! You're wearing my socks! Take them off and give them to me!



JENNY: Sue! You're wearing my skirt! Take it off and give it to me!

SUE: Jenny! You're wearing my hat! Take it off and give it to me!

MRS MILLETT: And hurry up, everybody!

Practise the questions and answers

What must Tim do?

He must take his jacket off and give it to John.

Now answer these questions in the same way:

What must John do?

What must Sue do?

What must Jenny do?

Practise what you know

1. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A	Hello,	Mary. David.	Have you been to the shops?
---	--------	-----------------	-----------------------------

B	Yes, I have. I've just bought this	football. bottle of whisky. record. bottle of perfume.	Look!
---	------------------------------------	---	-------

A	It's very nice, but why have you bought a	football? bottle of whisky? record? bottle of perfume?
---	---	---

You	don't haven't	play football like whisky got a record-player wear perfume	do have	you?
-----	------------------	---	------------	------

B	It isn't for me! I'm going to give it to my	brother sister uncle aunt	for	his her	birthday.
---	---	------------------------------------	-----	------------	-----------

2. Imagine it'll soon be Christmas. You've just finished your Christmas shopping. What have you bought? Who are you going to give the presents to?

Example: I've bought a record. I'm going to give it to my brother.

3. Ask and answer these questions about George and Bert.

Choose the sounds that go with their names.

Example: Who's got a friend called Maud, and who's got a friend called Myrtle?
George has got a friend called Maud, and Bert's got a friend called Myrtle.

1. Who lives in Merton, and who lives in Moreton?
2. Who's fourth, and who's first?
3. Who saw a horse, and who heard a bird?
4. Who's going to work, and who's going for a walk?
5. Who's got a short daughter, and who's got a dirty shirt?

It's Sunday. The children are having lunch. Mr Hubbard, Andy and Gabriel have burnt the meat again. The cabbage is cold and the potatoes are hard. Angela hasn't eaten anything yet. Tim and John are talking to her.

JOHN: Come on, Angela! You must eat some of it!

TIM: Yes, you must. If you don't eat any of it, Mr Hubbard will be very disappointed.

ANGELA: But he always cooks everything so badly.

JOHN: Yes, I know. But he works very hard. Andy and Gabriel do too.

ANGELA: Well, I can cook better than they can. Look at these potatoes!

TIM: I'm still hungry. If you give them to me, I'll eat them.

ANGELA: All right then. Here you are. Ugh! I don't know how you can eat them. They're awful.

JOHN: Well, Tim's eaten the potatoes. Now you must eat the beef, Angela.

ANGELA: But it's black.

JOHN: I'll help you. Give me that big piece, and you can eat the rest.

ANGELA: Oh, all right, John. Ugh! It's so burnt.

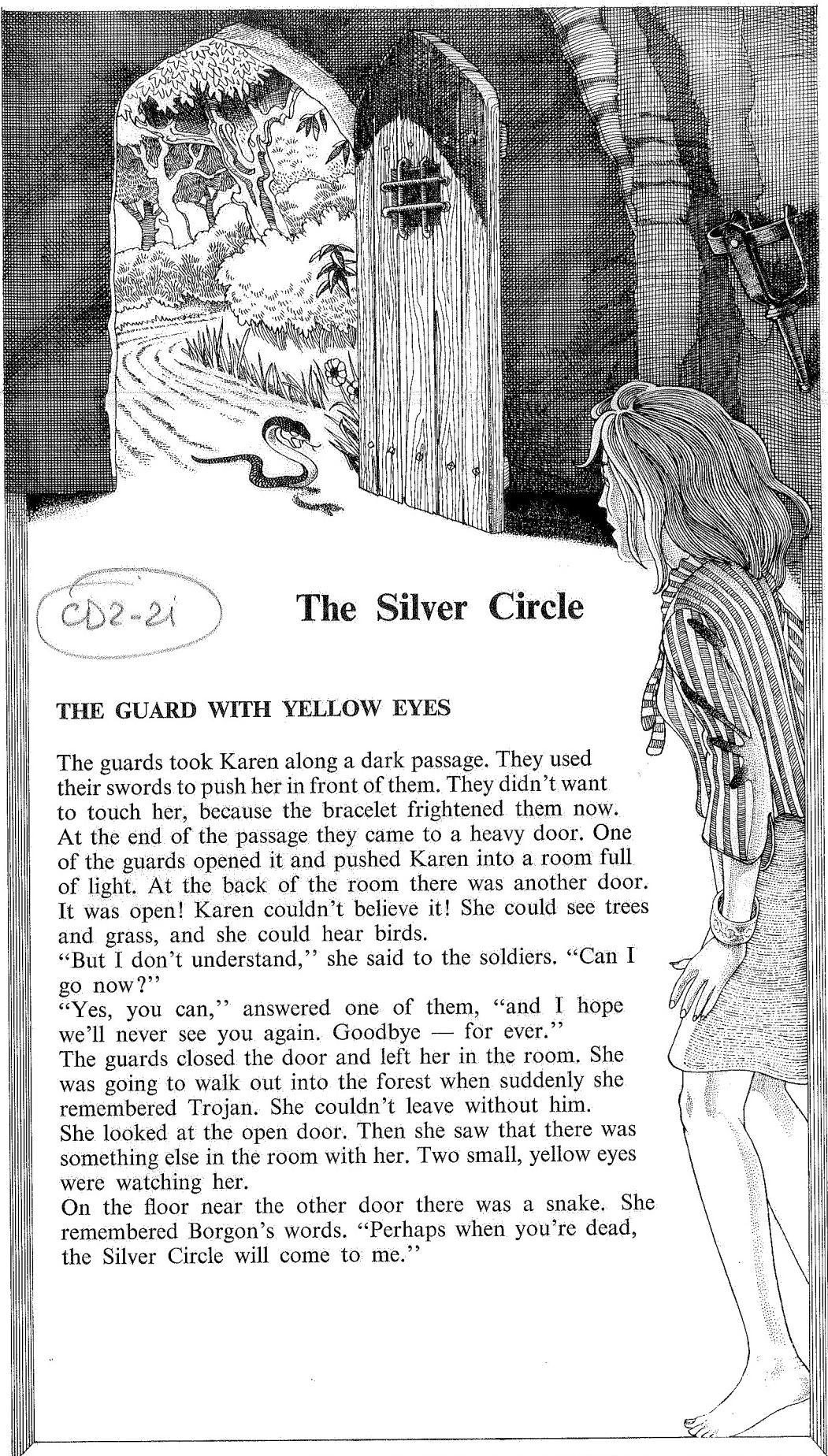
TIM: Well done, Angela! You've nearly finished.

JOHN: Now, who's going to eat the cabbage? You mustn't leave that.

SHEBA: Miaow! Miaow!

TIM: I know. We'll give it to Sheba. That cat eats everything.





CD2-21

The Silver Circle

THE GUARD WITH YELLOW EYES

The guards took Karen along a dark passage. They used their swords to push her in front of them. They didn't want to touch her, because the bracelet frightened them now. At the end of the passage they came to a heavy door. One of the guards opened it and pushed Karen into a room full of light. At the back of the room there was another door. It was open! Karen couldn't believe it! She could see trees and grass, and she could hear birds.

"But I don't understand," she said to the soldiers. "Can I go now?"

"Yes, you can," answered one of them, "and I hope we'll never see you again. Goodbye — for ever."

The guards closed the door and left her in the room. She was going to walk out into the forest when suddenly she remembered Trojan. She couldn't leave without him.

She looked at the open door. Then she saw that there was something else in the room with her. Two small, yellow eyes were watching her.

On the floor near the other door there was a snake. She remembered Borgon's words. "Perhaps when you're dead, the Silver Circle will come to me."

Revision exercises: 4

Exercise 1

Example:

I (finish) the book.
I've finished the book.

1. Where's Peter? He (disappear).
2. I (see) that film twice.
3. Oh dear! I (lose) my watch.
4. She (give) me her telephone number.
5. We (buy) some new records.
6. He isn't here. He (go) to the bank.
7. She often travels. She (go) to America three times.
8. I (write) two letters. I'm going to write one more.
9. She (sing) in lots of concerts.
10. They (take) the dog to the park.

9. Has she mended my jacket? Yes,
10. Has the rain stopped yet? No,

Exercise 4

Complete these sentences with question-tags.

1. We've won the match,
2. They've scored three goals,
3. You've burnt yourself,
4. I've already done it,
5. He's left his jacket in the classroom,
6. We haven't seen him,
7. She hasn't gone yet,
8. I haven't forgotten anything,
9. They haven't caught him,
10. You haven't eaten all of them,

Exercise 2

Put the verbs into the correct tense (the present perfect or the simple past).

1. You can't see them now. I (put) them away.
2. Have you seen my glasses? They (disappeared).
3. They (go) to see their uncle at the weekend.
4. They (go) to the cinema. They'll be back soon.
5. I (post) the letters this morning.
6. We (make) some costumes yesterday. Look! I (make) a model plane.
7. We went shopping yesterday, and I (buy) a jacket.
8. I (see) Mr Green twice this week.
9. He (fall) into the river! Pull him out!

Exercise 5

Example:

I / see / him
I've just seen him.

1. I / sweep / the floor
2. He / empty / the rubbish-bin
3. They / eat / their lunch
4. We / arrive / at the hotel
5. She / meet / her new teacher

Exercise 6

Example:

Shall we go to Italy?
I've already been to Italy.

1. Shall we go to Greece?
2. Shall we have some coffee?
3. Shall we buy a newspaper?
4. Shall we see Joe Gold's new film?
5. Shall we give her some money?

Exercise 3

Give the short answers to these questions.

1. Have you seen Bob? No,
2. Has he done his homework? Yes,
3. Have they found their football? No,
4. Has she ever been to Greece? No,
5. Have you been in a play before? Yes,
6. Have they put the costumes away? Yes,
7. Has he lost anything? No,
8. Have you had lunch yet? No, we

Exercise 7

Example:

you / do the washing-up
Have you done the washing-up yet?

1. you / find your case
2. he / hear the song
3. they / have breakfast
4. she / finish the story
5. he / score a goal

Exercise 8

Example:

Do you like his friends?

I like some of them.

1. Do you like these pictures?
2. Did you read the article?
3. Did they eat the pie?
4. Will you visit all the famous places?
5. Is he going to paint the house?
6. Will she give you all her money?
7. Do you need these books?
8. Will you invite all the people in our class?
9. Do you want this fruit?
10. Have you seen the costumes?

Exercise 9

Example:

the costumes / Mrs Millett

Where are the costumes?

I've given them to Mrs Millett.

1. my jacket / Tim
2. the paper / Richard
3. my socks / Jenny
4. the letters / the postman
5. your cabbage / the dog

Exercise 10

Example:

That's my hat.

Give it to me!

1. That's my scarf.
2. That's my bag.
3. Those are my cases.
4. That's my perfume.
5. Those are my chocolates.

Exercise 11

Example:

Who's got a red pen? (I)

Who's got a red pen? I have.

1. Who's got a car? (Mr Hubbard)
2. Who knows the way? (Sue)
3. Who can come tomorrow? (We)
4. Who doesn't want to do it? (They)
5. Who won't be here tomorrow? (I)
6. Who's having a party? (Angela)
7. Who helps Mrs Millett? (Gabriel)

8. Who's going to help me? (We)
9. Who saw' the thief? (I)
10. Who didn't do the exercises? (He)

Exercise 12

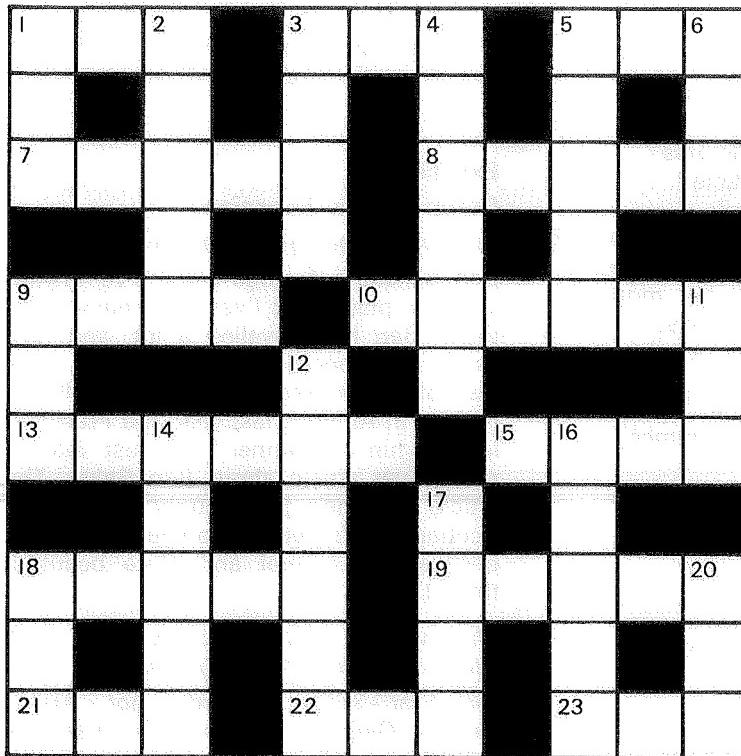
Composition Exercise

Look at this passage about Ben Baker.

Ben Baker's a famous actor. I've always liked his plays, and I've seen nearly all of them. Ben has travelled a lot, and he's acted in America, France, and Italy. He's met lots of well-known people too. When he was in America last year, the President invited him to dinner. I've just read a newspaper article about Ben Baker. The article says he's just bought a house in Scotland. He's decided to live in Scotland because it's quieter and more beautiful than London.

Now write a similar passage about Alan Star. These words will help you.

Alan Star - singer - records - got - Alan - sung - Germany, Spain, and Greece - interesting - Germany - a famous violinist - magazine - Alan Star - villa in the south of France - the south of France - the weather's better than it is in England.



Crossword

Across

1. ... are you today? — I'm fine, thanks.
3. There are only a ... apples left.
5. Birds can ..., but dogs can't.
7. I've got a knife and fork, but I haven't got a
8. I didn't sleep very well last
9. Mount Everest is very
10. Has the postman got a ... for me?
13. I'm going out with my ... and father this evening.
15. Do you ... the way to the station?
18. That cupboard isn't very pretty. Let's ... it red.
19. I'm going to ride the black ..., and you can ride the brown one.
21. Let's go to ... cinema.
22. He ... to the bus-stop because he was in a hurry.
23. It's very ... today. Shall we go to the beach?

Down

1. ... he ever been to Greece?
2. Oh dear! I've got the ... size. It's too big.
3. "I've lost my purse." "Don't worry! I'm sure you'll ... it."
4. It sometimes snows in
5. He can't He hasn't got a sword.
6. Have you finished it ...?
9. That's John's. Can you give it to ...?
11. They sat in the front ... at the theatre.
12. Is she still ill? — No, she's ... now.
14. How many times did you see him, once or ...?
16. Is it ..., south, east or west?
17. He sings better ... you do.
18. Shall we ... the costumes away now?
20. Don't ... all of it! I'm hungry too.

I'm like a tree in winter

I've travelled north in summer, — I've travelled south in spring. My
 feet have walked in places where you have never been. I've learnt the secrets
 of the East. I've seen white horses run. But I'm like a tree in
 winter. I'm still waiting for the sun. I'm like a tree in

CHORUS

winter. I'm still waiting for the sun. The sky is moving. The
 wind is high, and I'm on my way.

I've travelled north in summer. I've travelled south in spring.
 My feet have walked in places where you have never been.
 I've learnt the secrets of the East. I've seen white horses run.
 But I'm like a tree in winter. I'm still waiting for the sun.
 I'm like a tree in winter. I'm still waiting for the sun.

Chorus

*The sky is moving.
The wind is high, and I'm on my way.*

I've followed every river. I've sailed on every sea.
 My eyes have seen a lot of things that you have never seen.
 I've eaten with the Eskimos. I've walked on desert sands.
 But I'm like a tree in winter. I'm still waiting for the sun.
 I'm like a tree in winter. I'm still waiting for the sun.

Chorus

I've met a million people. I've held a million hands.
 My ears have heard a lot of words that you don't understand.
 But my hands are always empty, and all the words have gone.
 And I'm like a tree in winter. I'm still waiting for the sun.
 I'm like a tree in winter. I'm still waiting for the sun.

Chorus

When I woke up this morning, the sun was in my room.
 I thought about a lot of things I want to say to you.
 I know you're a thousand miles away, but I'm moving very fast.
 I'm on my way to see you. I'm coming home at last.
 I'm on my way to see you. I'm coming home at last.



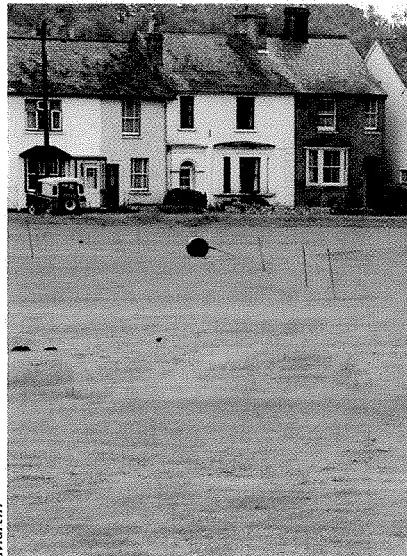
1. This lovely old house is in Stratford-on-Avon in Warwickshire. Shakespeare, the famous English writer, lived here.

What are English houses like?



△ 2. A street in the centre of London. In the old days one family lived in each house. Today there are four or five different apartments in each house.

▽ 3. An English village. The houses are built round the "Green" - a field where people play football and cricket.



Martin
Martin



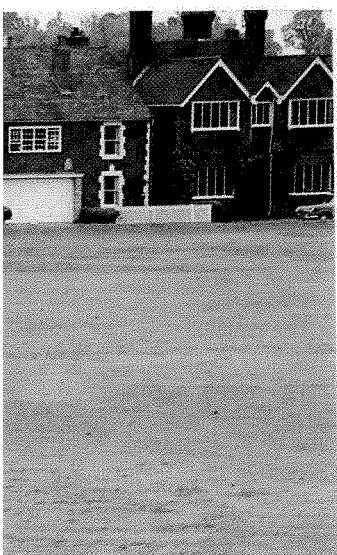
△ 4. A street in Rye, a small town near the south coast in Sussex. It's very quiet, except in summer, when it's full of tourists!

Martin
Martin



△ 5. A row of houses in Newcastle-on-Tyne in Durham in the north of England. Everybody knows the people who live next door.

▽ 6. Another row of houses, this time near London. English people love gardens - even very small ones like these!



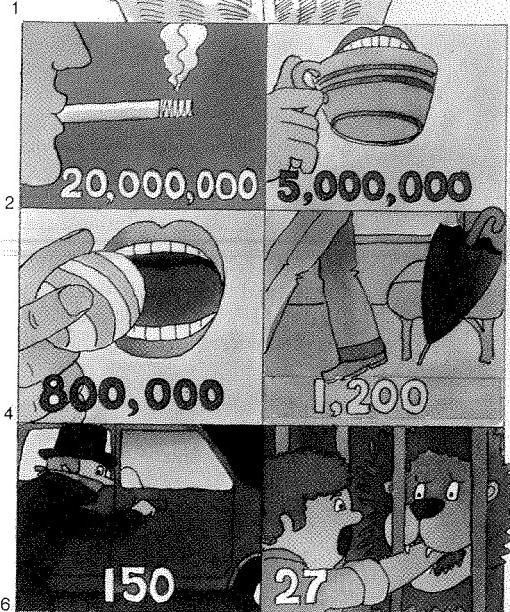
Atlas Photo-Durand

How many sweets are eaten?

UNIT

21

the passive: simple present and past



John's reading an article in the newspaper about things that happen every day in London. Here's the article.

Twenty million cigarettes are smoked a day.

Five million cups of tea are drunk.

Eight hundred thousand sweets are eaten.

One thousand two hundred umbrellas are left on buses and trains.

A hundred and fifty cars are stolen.
And twenty-seven children are bitten at the zoo.

CD2.23

How many dishes were washed?

What happened at Hilltop yesterday?

Two hundred and thirty dishes were washed.

A hundred and thirty-six potatoes were cooked.

Seventy-two knives and forks were used.

Fifty-one glasses of orange juice were drunk.

Twenty-eight ice-creams were eaten.

And fifteen postcards were sent.

Practise the questions and answers

How many cigarettes are smoked a day?
How many cups of tea are drunk?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

How many dishes were washed yesterday?
How many potatoes were cooked?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions:

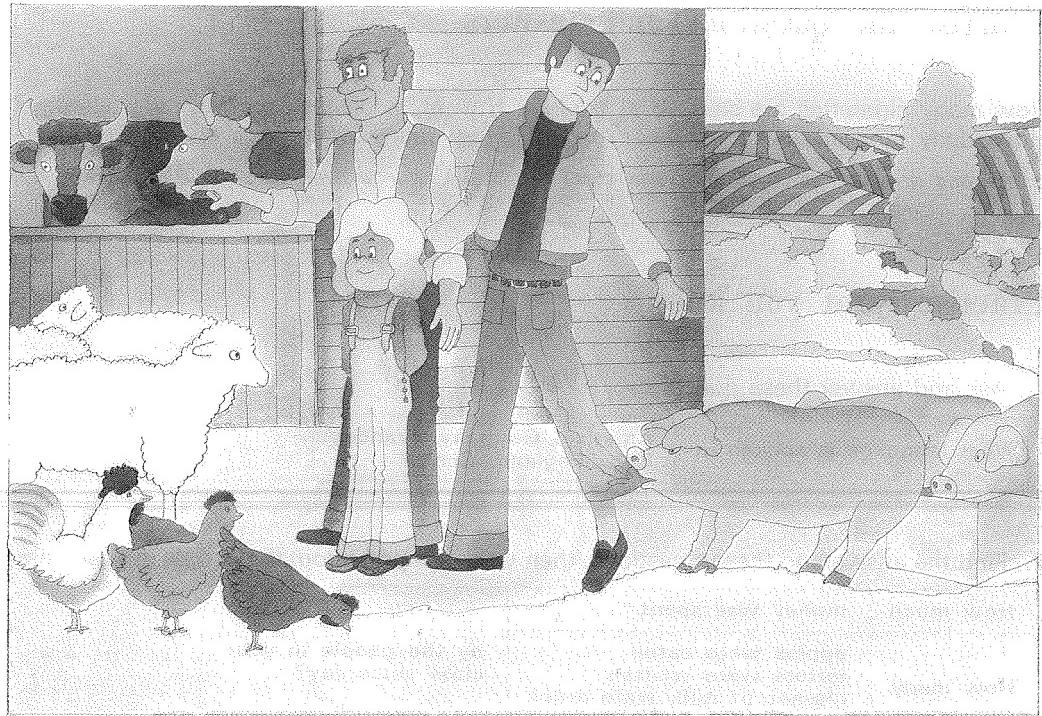
What language is spoken in	America, Germany, France, Italy, England, Spain?
----------------------------	---

2. Find the answers to these questions, then write a report about the people in your class.

How much	money was spent	
How many	apples were eaten letters were written glasses of milk were drunk teeth were cleaned	by the people in your class yesterday?

3. Say these words with the correct stress, then make a sentence with each word.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. disappointed | 6. holiday |
| 2. rubbish-bin | 7. expensive |
| 3. elephant | 8. umbrella |
| 4. yesterday | 9. dangerous |
| 5. tomorrow | 10. greengrocer's |



20

When were the pigs fed?

(CD2 - 25)

Mrs Millett has sent Andy and Jenny to get some eggs from the farm near Hilltop. They're talking to Mr Moss, the farmer.

ANDY: Good morning, Mr Moss.

Mr MOSS: Hello, Andy. What can I do for you?

ANDY: Jenny and I have come to get the eggs.

Mr MOSS: Oh, yes. They're in the kitchen. Do you want to walk round the farm, Jenny?

JENNY: Oh, yes please, Mr Moss. How many chickens have you got?

Mr MOSS: I've got two hundred and twenty. And about a hundred eggs are collected every day.

JENNY: A hundred! You don't eat all of them, do you?

Mr MOSS: No, I don't. A lot of them are sold at the market.

JENNY: What other animals have you got?

Mr MOSS: I've got twenty-five cows, about two hundred sheep and thirteen pigs.

ANDY: When were the pigs fed, Mr Moss?

Mr MOSS: They were fed this morning. Why?

ANDY: Well, this one's still hungry. It's eating my trousers!

The Silver Circle

THE KEY

Trojan's last meal was going well. He was watching the two men carefully. They were enjoying themselves. They were laughing and singing — singing very badly. Their faces were red.

"Give us some more wine!" said one of them, and he put his hand on Trojan's shoulder.

"We've drunk nearly all of it," said Trojan.

"Never mind," said the man. "Where's the bottle? Give it to me!"

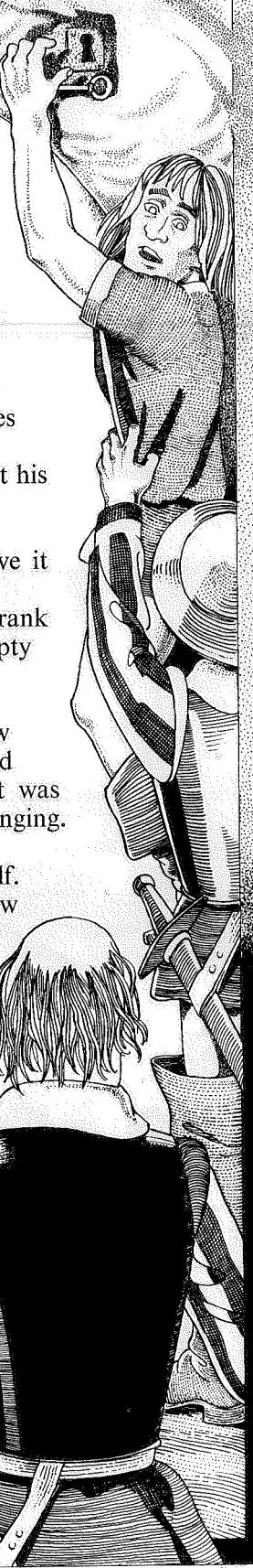
Trojan took the last bottle and gave it to them. They drank the wine and threw the bottle on to the floor by the empty dishes. Then the two men started another song.

"Now or never," thought Trojan.

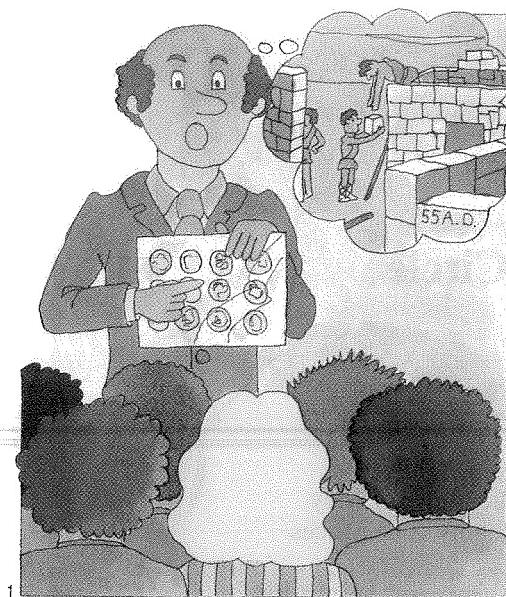
He got up slowly and walked to the big, stone door. How could he open it? The men were still singing. He pushed the door with his hands, but nothing happened. What was the secret? He didn't know. The two men were still singing. Trojan closed his eyes.

"Oh, Silver Circle, help me now," he said to himself. He opened his eyes. Above the door in a dark corner he saw a key in the wall. He climbed on to a piece of stone and put his hand on the key. Suddenly he was pulled on to the floor.

"Don't you like our songs?" said a voice.
Trojan couldn't escape.



What has been found?



1



2

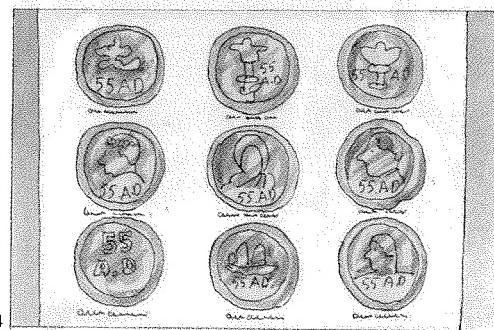
Five years ago an old Roman village was found near Greenhurst. Mr Crump, the director of the museum in Greenhurst, is visiting Hilltop. He's come to tell the children about the village. He's brought some Roman coins to show them.

Mr CRUMP: The village was built by the Romans, nearly two thousand years ago.

A lot of interesting things have been found there — old plates and cups, and even a woman's shoe.

They've been put in the museum, so you must come and see them. A book has been written about the village. In the book a list has been made of all the things that have been found. There are some lovely photographs too.

Now, look at these coins. They were found last year. They're made of gold, and they're nearly two thousand years old.



Practise the questions and answers

When was the village found?
When was it built?
What's been found there?
Where have they been put?

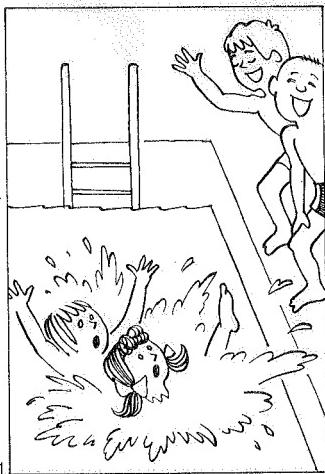
Has anything been written about the village?
What's been made in the book?
When were the coins found?
What are they made of?

Practise what you know

1. Can you complete this conversation?

A : What's the matter? Why are you crying?
B : I can't find my . . . I think it . . .
A : Stolen! How awful! But wait a minute!
Have you looked . . .
B : No, I . . . Perhaps it's there.
A : Come on! Let's . . .
B : Oh, there it is! It hasn't been . . . after all.

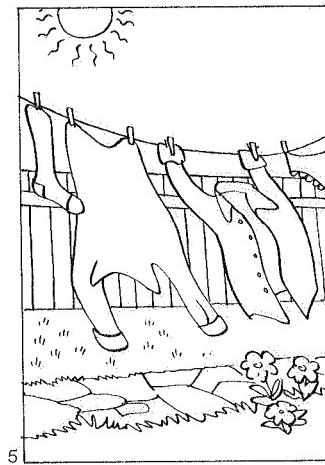
2. Look at the pictures and say what's happened.



1 What's happened to the girls?
They've been pushed into the water.

2 What's happened to the house?

3 What's happened to the money?



4 What's happened to the television?

5 What's happened to the clothes?

6 What's happened to the thief?



22 What's been stolen?

Mr Crump has left Hilltop and has arrived at the museum. Miss Bird, his secretary, is standing outside the museum. There's a police car there too.

Mr CRUMP: What's happened, Miss Bird? Why are you crying?

MISS BIRD: Oh, Mr Crump, I'm so glad you've come back. There's been a robbery.

Mr CRUMP: A robbery! Good heavens! Has anyone been hurt?

MISS BIRD: No, no one's been hurt.

Mr CRUMP: Has the thief been caught yet?

MISS BIRD: No, he hasn't, but the police are looking for him now.

Mr CRUMP: Why didn't you phone me immediately?

MISS BIRD: I didn't know where you were.

Mr CRUMP: But I left you a note in the office.

MISS BIRD: Oh dear! I didn't see it.

Mr CRUMP: Well, never mind. What's been stolen?

MISS BIRD: The Roman coins, Mr Crump, the Roman coins!

Mr CRUMP: But they haven't been stolen, Miss Bird.

MISS BIRD: What do you mean?

Mr CRUMP: Look! Here they are! I've got them in my bag.

The Silver Circle

THE BRACELET AND THE SNAKE

Karen began to cry. The forest was so near, but she couldn't reach it now. She saw the snake's cruel mouth and she felt ill. Her eyes closed. She was going to fall when suddenly the bracelet burnt her arm. This time it was like a circle of fire, and she had to take it off. She held it in her hand and immediately the snake's head moved. Its eyes followed the shining silver. Then Fleet attacked from behind. The black dog moved like a flash, and the snake fell dead at Karen's feet.

"Oh Fleet, thank goodness you're here," she said, and she threw her arms round the big dog's neck.

Fleet pulled her to the door. Pandira was waiting for them in the trees.

"Isn't Trojan with you?" she asked.

"No, he isn't," said Karen. "He's been taken to the Glass Wall. We'll have to be quick. Oh Pandira, I hope he hasn't been hurt."

"How far is the Glass Wall from here?" asked Pandira.

"I'm not sure," answered Karen, "but Fleet knows the way. Oh dear, I've just remembered something."

"What's the matter?" asked Pandira.

"The door of the cave is made of stone," said Karen.

"We'll never be able to open it."

"Never mind," answered Pandira.

"Silver will open stone."

Come on! We must hurry."



It's the pullover you made

UNIT

23

omission of the relative pronoun

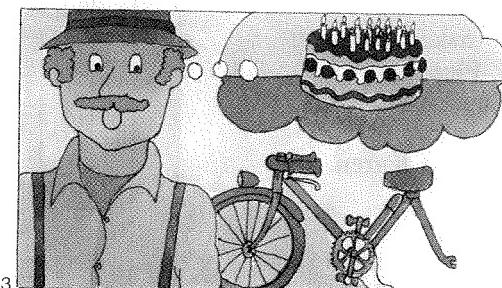


Gabriel's cleaning his house, and Mrs Millett's helping him. Gabriel never throws anything away, and so his house is full of old things. Mrs Millett doesn't understand why he wants to keep them.



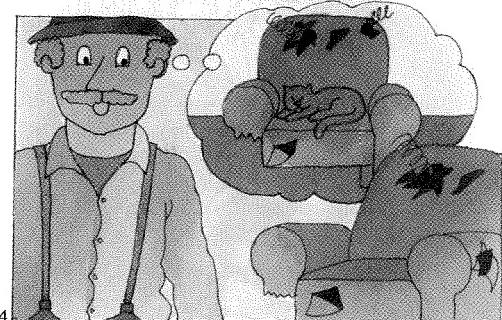
MRS MILLETT: This clock doesn't work. Why do you want a clock that doesn't work?

GABRIEL: Because it's the clock my grandmother gave me.



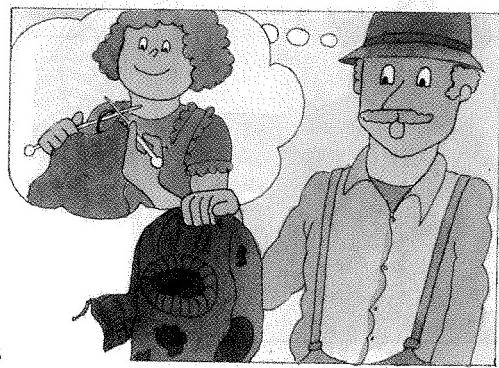
MRS MILLETT: This bicycle's only got one wheel. Why do you want a bicycle that's only got one wheel?

GABRIEL: Because it's the bicycle I had on my fourteenth birthday.



MRS MILLETT: This chair's broken. Why do you want a chair that's broken?

GABRIEL: Because it's the chair Sheba sleeps in.



MRS MILLETT: This pullover's full of holes. Why do you want a pullover that's full of holes?

GABRIEL: Because it's the pullover you made for me!

Practise the questions and answers

Why does Mrs Millett want to throw the clock away?
Because it doesn't work.

Why does Gabriel want to keep it?
Because it's the clock his grandmother gave him.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Practise what you know

1. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A	Why don't you ever	play football with me? come and see me? do your homework?
---	--------------------	---

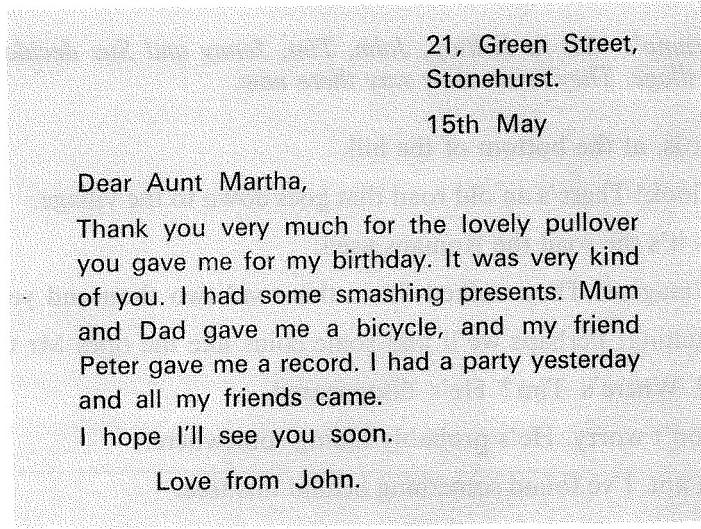
B	Because I	am very busy. haven't got time.	I'm writing a book, you see.
---	-----------	------------------------------------	------------------------------

A	Oh really? What sort of book is it?
---	-------------------------------------

B	It's about a	man woman cat house	who that	stole a million pounds. invented a flying bicycle. suddenly disappeared one day. could talk. had lots of secret passages.
---	--------------	------------------------------	-------------	---

A	How	exciting! interesting! strange!	Can I read it when it's finished?
---	-----	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

2. Look at this letter.



Imagine it was your birthday yesterday. Write a letter to someone to thank him/her for the present he/she sent you. John's letter will help you.



23

The road the Romans used.

After Mr Crump's visit to Hilltop, John, Tim, Jenny and Sue decided to go and see the Roman village. They're on their way there now.

SUE: There it is, at the bottom of the hill.

JENNY: And look! There's an old road that goes down to the village.

TIM: Perhaps it's the road the Romans used.

JOHN: Yes! Imagine! They walked down this road two thousand years ago!

SUE: How exciting! Perhaps we'll find some coins like the ones Mr Crump had.

JENNY: Hey! Where's Tim? He's disappeared.

JOHN: Oh, don't worry. He's probably hiding somewhere.

TIM: No, I'm not. I've found something behind this tree.

JENNY: What is it, Tim?

TIM: I think it's a cup, but it's very dirty. I think it's made of silver!

JOHN: Silver! Good heavens! Perhaps it's a Roman cup!

TIM: There's something written on it.

SUE: Oh Tim, what does it say?

TIM: Coca Cola!



The Silver Circle

SILVER WILL OPEN STONE

Karen and Pandira followed Fleet through the forest. When they reached the cave, Pandira took the bracelet from Karen's arm and threw it at the stone door. But nothing happened.

"It doesn't work," said Karen. "We'll never open the door."

At that moment the sun shone through the trees and made a big circle of gold in the middle of the door. Pandira threw the bracelet again. It hit the circle of light and the stone exploded. There was a big hole in it now. Fleet jumped into the cave. The two soldiers were pushing Trojan into his place in the Glass Wall when Fleet attacked them. They dropped the swords they were carrying and ran down the passage at the back of the cave. Fleet ran after them, but Trojan called him. "Fleet! Come back! Leave them!"

Karen climbed through the hole in the stone door and put her arms round Trojan.

"Thank goodness you're safe!" she said.

They heard Pandira's voice outside.

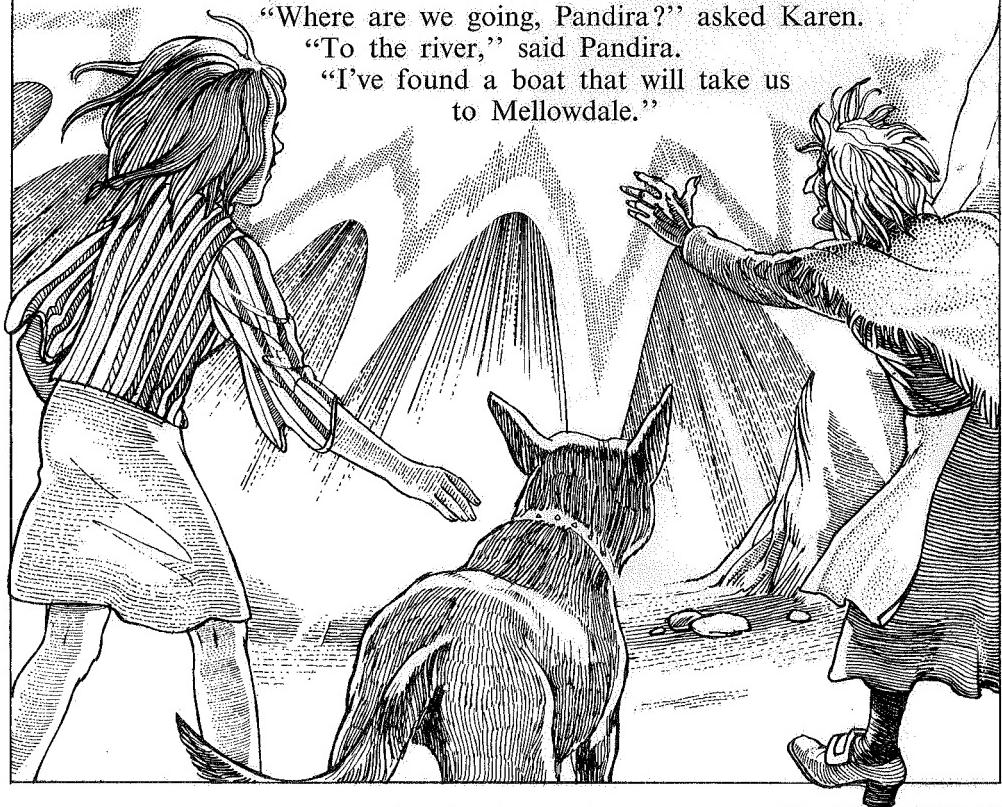
"Come quickly! We haven't got much time."

They left the terrible cave for the last time.

"Where are we going, Pandira?" asked Karen.

"To the river," said Pandira.

"I've found a boat that will take us to Mellowdale."



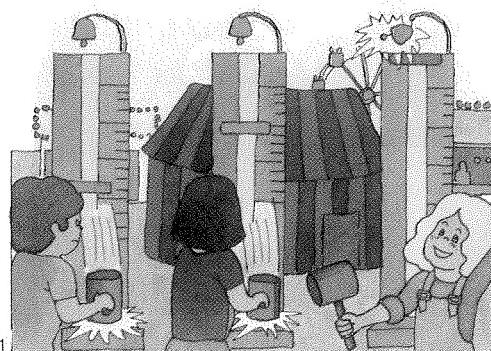
She's the strongest of all

CDL-33

UNIT

24

superlatives



Sue, Jenny, Tim and John are at the fair.

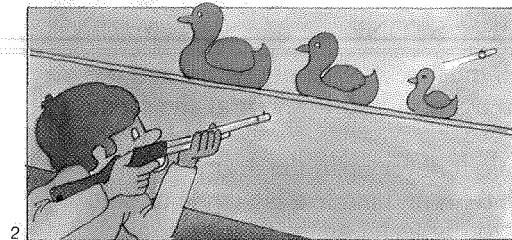
The girls are showing Tim how strong they are.

Sue's stronger than Tim.

Jenny's stronger than Tim and Sue.

Jenny's the strongest of all.

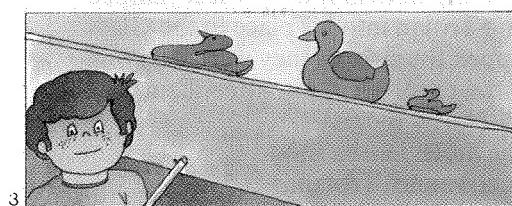
She's the strongest girl Tim has ever seen.



John's trying to hit the ducks.

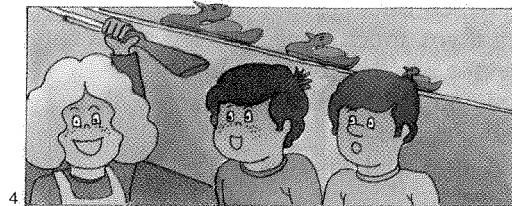
It isn't easy. The first one's difficult. The second one's more difficult than the first.

The third one's the most difficult of all.



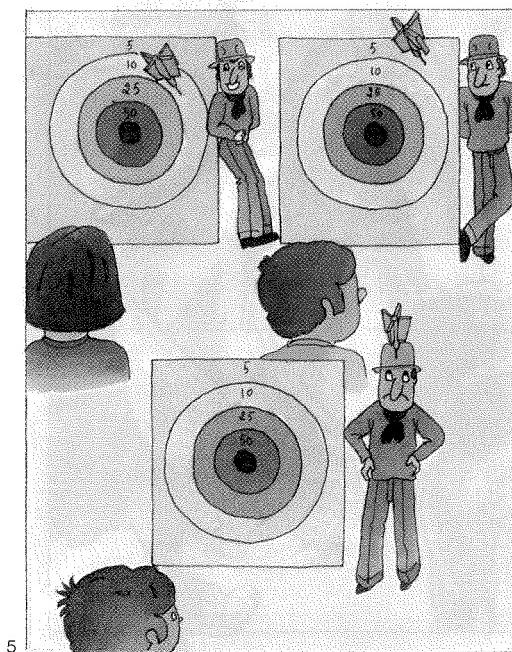
John isn't very good. He didn't hit anything.

Tim's better than John. He hit two ducks.



But Jenny's the best of all. She hit all of them.

She's the most incredible girl the boys have ever met.



Now they're playing darts, but no one's very good.

Sue's bad. John's even worse than Sue. But Tim's the worst of all!

Practise the questions and answers

Is Jenny very strong?

Yes, she is. She's the strongest of all.

Now answer these questions in the same way:

Does Tim think Jenny's strong?

Is the third one difficult?

Is Jenny very good?

Do the boys think Jenny's incredible?

Is Tim very bad?

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions:

Who's the	tallest shortest oldest youngest	person in the class?
-----------	---	----------------------

2. Ask and answer these questions:

What's the name of the	highest mountain	in the world?	
	longest river biggest town smallest country		
	best book most exciting film	you've ever	read? seen?

3. Brian's going to have a birthday party next week. He's talking to his friend Paul. Can you complete their conversation?

Brian : It'll be the ... party I've ever had.

Paul : Will there be lots of food?

Brian : Yes. It'll be the ... food you've ever eaten.
And we'll have all the ... records, too.

Paul : Are you going to invite Jill?

Brian : Jill! No, I'm not. I think she's the ... girl I've ever met.

Paul : Why do you think she's horrible?

Brian : Because last week she

Paul : Good heavens! How awful! Well, I'm very glad she isn't coming.

A man's standing at Mr Hubbard's door. He wants to sell him some shampoo.

MAN: Good morning, sir. You're the luckiest man in Greenhurst!

Mr HUBBARD: The luckiest man in Greenhurst? What do you mean?

MAN: Well, sir, I'm going to show you the most fantastic shampoo in the world.

Mr HUBBARD: But I don't need any shampoo. I bought some yesterday.

MAN: This shampoo isn't for you, sir. It's for your car. How often do you wash your car?

Mr HUBBARD: About once a week.

MAN: With this shampoo, you'll only have to wash it once a year. It'll be the cleanest car you've ever seen.

Mr HUBBARD: How much does it cost?

MAN: Well, it isn't the cheapest shampoo you can buy. It costs ten pounds a bottle.

Mr HUBBARD: Good heavens! I can't pay that!

MAN: But your car needs it, sir.

Mr HUBBARD: And I need my car. I'll have to sell it if I buy your shampoo!





C22-35

The Silver Circle

NEW SOLDIERS OF THE BLACK LAND

Pandira and Fleet went quickly through the trees. Karen and Trojan followed them.

"How far is the river?" asked Karen.

"It isn't far now," said Pandira. "We'll be there in a few minutes." Night was falling in the forest. Everyone was tired, but they all looked carefully in front of them. They didn't want to meet any soldiers.

"Today has been the longest day I've ever known," said Karen. "Will we be able to sleep in the boat, Pandira?"

"Yes, if we're lucky," answered the old woman. "But the next part of our journey will be the most dangerous part. To reach Mellowdale we'll have to go through the middle of Borgon's army."

At last they arrived at the river. Pandira showed them a boat that was hidden under the trees. There was some food and a pile of black clothes in the boat. They put the clothes on. Karen looked at herself and then at her two friends. They were all wearing the emblem of the Black Land — a black hand over a white town.

Pandira spoke quietly to Fleet. The big dog couldn't go with them. They climbed into the boat, and Fleet watched them disappear into the night.

It might rain

CD2-36

UNIT

25

might



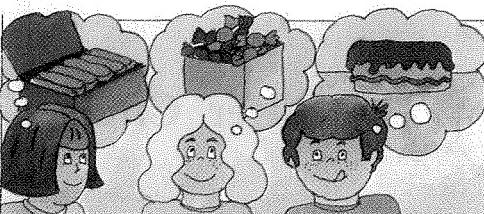
Mr Hubbard's going out. He's talking to Mrs Millett in the hall.

MR HUBBARD: What will the weather be like today, Mrs Millett?

MRS MILLETT: I don't know, Mr Hubbard. Take your umbrella! It might rain. And put your coat on! It might be cold.



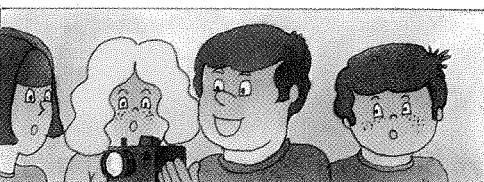
The postman has just brought a large parcel for John. He's opening it, and the others are trying to guess what it is.



SUE: Perhaps it's a tin of biscuits.

JENNY: Or it might be a box of sweets.

TIM: Or it might be a chocolate cake.



JOHN: Well, let's see. Look! It's a camera.



Andy's playing with the milkman's dog. Angela doesn't like dogs.

ANDY: Come and say hello to the dog, Angela!

ANGELA: I don't think I will. It might not be very friendly. It might not like me. It might bite me!

Practise the questions and answers

Is Mrs Millett certain it'll rain?
No, she isn't certain. But it might rain.
Is she certain it'll be cold?
No, she isn't certain. But it might be cold.

Now answer these questions in the same way:

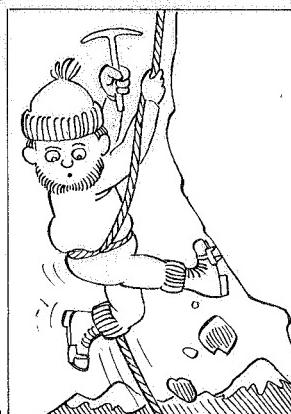
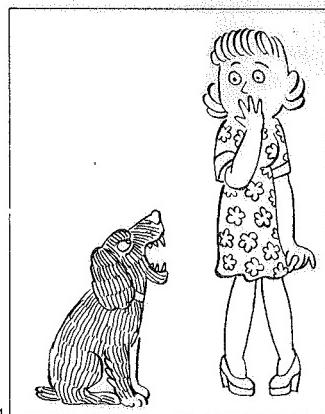
Is Sue certain it's a tin of biscuits?
Is Jenny certain it's a box of sweets?
Is Tim certain it's a chocolate cake?
Is Angela certain the dog won't be friendly?
Is she certain it won't like her?
Is she certain it'll bite her?

Practise what you know

1. George has just won a lot of money. He hasn't decided what he'll do with the money yet. He might buy presents for all his friends. He might give some of it to his parents. What else might he do?

2. Why are the people in the pictures frightened?

Example: 1. The woman's frightened because the dog might bite her.



1

2

3



4

5

6

3. Ask and answer these questions about Max Batt and Russ Butt. Choose the sounds that go with their names.

Example: Who's happy, and who's lucky?

Max Batt's happy, and Russ Butt's lucky.

1. Who works on a bus, and who works in a bank?
2. Who's angry, and who's hungry?
3. Who likes duck, and who likes ham?
4. Who's got a funny brother, and who's got a black hat?
5. Who sat on a fat cat, and who won some money?



25

The branch might break.

(CD 2-37)

Tim, Sue and Angela want to cross the river, but the nearest bridge is a mile away. There's a big tree by the river. One of its branches reaches the other side. It's like a bridge over the river.

SUE: How are we going to cross the river?

TIM: I know. We can use that branch.

SUE: Yes, that's a great idea. Come on!

ANGELA: I think it's a stupid idea. We might fall in.

TIM: We won't fall in if we go slowly.

ANGELA: We might. And don't forget. I can't swim yet.

SUE: Don't worry, Angela. If you fall in, Tim'll rescue you.

ANGELA: But I might hurt myself.

TIM: You won't hurt yourself. It's the easiest thing in the world.

ANGELA: But the branch might not be very strong. It might break.

TIM: No, it won't. Look! I'll show you. It's easy.

SUE: Be careful, Tim... Tim! The branch is breaking.

TIM: Help!

ANGELA: Well, I'm glad I didn't go first.



The Silver Circle

QUEEN LORIS OF MELLODALE

In Mellowdale Queen Loris looked sadly at the black circle of tents round the town. She called her old friend, Gwydion.

"Gwydion," she said. "What can we do?"

"We must wait," said the old man. "That's the only thing we can do. Our army's tired and hungry. Borgon will attack soon, and he's stronger than we are."

"But Trojan might come back," said Loris. "He might bring the Silver Circle."

"Trojan went away two months ago," said Gwydion. "He might be dead now. And if he comes, how will he cross those fields of black tents?"

"Yes, you're right," said the Queen. "Poor Trojan! He was one of the best friends I had... Gwydion, I've decided. I'm going to see Lord Borgon tomorrow."

So the next day Loris met Borgon in his tent. Gwydion waited for her outside.

"If you promise to leave, I'll give you a thousand pieces of gold," Loris said. But Borgon laughed.

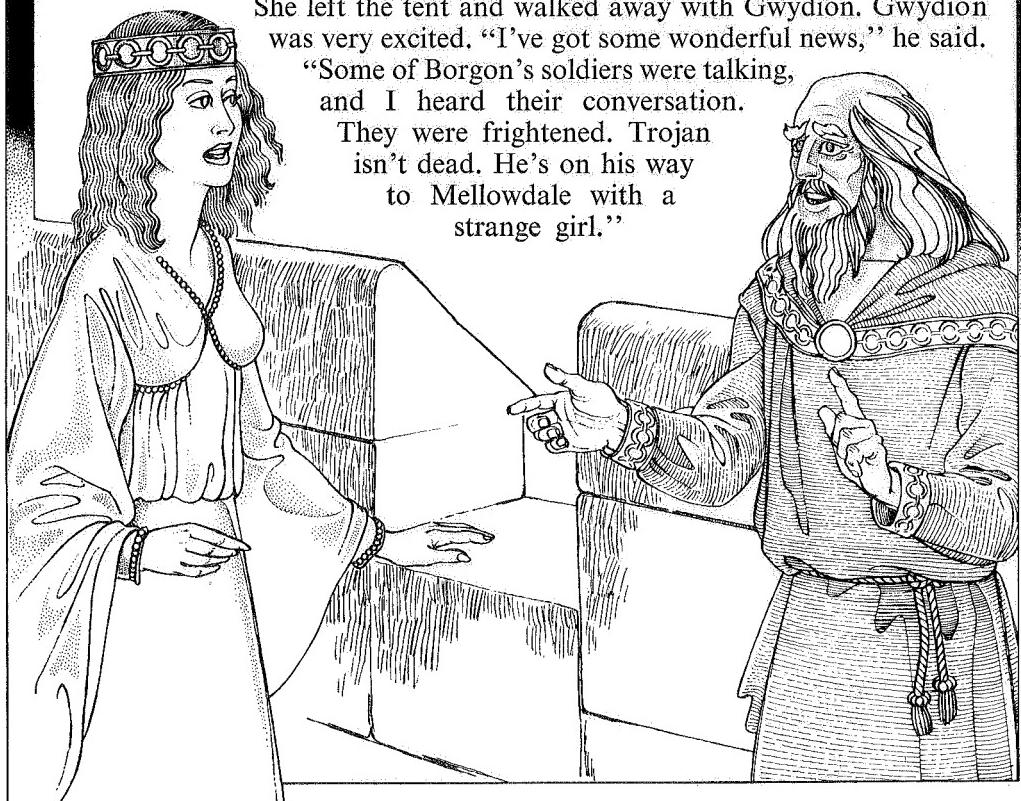
"Give me the town of Mellowdale! Then you and your people will be safe."

"No!" said Loris. "If you want to win Mellowdale, you'll have to fight!"

She left the tent and walked away with Gwydion. Gwydion was very excited. "I've got some wonderful news," he said.

"Some of Borgon's soldiers were talking, and I heard their conversation.

They were frightened. Trojan isn't dead. He's on his way to Mellowdale with a strange girl."



Revision exercises : 5

Exercise 1

Example:

put away / the clothes

He's putting the clothes away.

1. put away / the costumes
2. turn on / the oven
3. put on / his raincoat
4. take off / his boots
5. wake up / everybody
6. throw away / the letters
7. try on / the shoes
8. turn on / the light
9. take off / his coat
10. put on / his trousers

Exercise 2

Complete these sentences with a preposition.

1. Everyone's looking ... the Roman coins.
2. He's talking ... the director of the museum.
3. She's waiting ... her friend outside the cinema.
4. They got ... the boat and sat down.
5. They're listening ... records in their room.
6. I've lost my glasses. Can you help me to look ... them?
7. Don't go! Please come ... !
8. When he comes ... the room you must stand
9. You must tidy your room. Put your clothes
10. Do you want to walk ... the farm?

Exercise 3

Example:

car / wash / once a month

The car's washed once a month.

1. museum / close / at half past five
2. coins / clean / once a month
3. eggs / collect / every day
4. pigs / sell / at the market
5. servants / pay / once a week
6. grass / cut / every month
7. cooking / do / in the morning
8. newspapers / throw away / at the end of the week
9. room / tidy / once a week
10. animals / feed / three times a day

Exercise 4

Find a word to complete these sentences.

1. He hasn't got a car. He goes to work on his
2. It's half past seven. Get up and get ... !
3. We're leaving soon, so let's get ... now.
4. I want to wash my hair. Is there any ... in the bathroom?
5. "There's been a robbery!" "Good ...!"
6. This house is three hundred years ...
7. I'll send you a ... when I'm on holiday.
8. Oh dear! There's a ... in my pull-over. I hope my mother will mend it.
9. You must write to him to ... him for the present.
10. Shall we take some photographs? Have you got your ... ?

Exercise 5

Example:

thief / catch / yesterday

The thief was caught yesterday.

1. pictures / find / yesterday
2. house / sell / last week
3. bridge / build / last year
4. coins / steal / last night
5. room / paint / on Saturday
6. report / write / yesterday afternoon
7. oven / turn on / an hour ago
8. children / push / into the river
9. animals / take / to the market
10. picture / buy / by a rich actor

Exercise 6

Example:

chairs

What are chairs made of?

They're made of wood.

1. furniture
2. books
3. Karen's bracelet
4. telephones
5. bottles

Exercise 7

Example:

When did you see him? (half an hour)
I saw him half an hour ago.

1. When was it built? (three years)
2. When did they leave? (a few minutes)
3. When did you see the snake? (about five minutes)
4. When did you send the postcard? (two days)
5. When did they find the coins? (a year)

Exercise 8

Make 10 sentences. Take one part from the first group and the other part from the second group.

1. The bridge was built by the Romans
 2. Have you seen the man
 3. Let's walk round
 4. She needs a handkerchief
 5. There isn't any left,
 6. The money was stolen
 7. She needs a knife
 8. The one on the left isn't very nice,
 9. Have you seen the parcel
 10. When we go to the zoo,
- a. that came this morning?
 b. we'll see some strange animals.
 c. because she wants to cut the cake.
 d. so we'll have to buy some more.
 e. two thousand years ago.
 f. who came this morning?
 g. and look at the animals.
 h. a few days ago.
 i. so we'll buy the one on the right.
 j. because she's crying.

Exercise 9

Example:

money / find

Has the money been found yet?

1. purse / find
2. letters / post
3. lunch / cook
4. lift / mend
5. dishes / wash
6. pigs / feed
7. costumes / make

8. rubbish-bin / empty

9. report / write

10. parcel / send

Exercise 10

Example:

That's the film, I saw it yesterday.
That's the film I saw yesterday.

1. That's the word. I don't understand it.
2. That's the girl. I danced with her.
3. That's the record. I heard it last night.
4. That's the box. The dog sleeps in it.
5. Those are the people. We had lunch with them.

Exercise 11

Example:

Aunt Martha gave me a book. I like it.
I like the book Aunt Martha gave me.

1. Aunt Martha gave me some chocolates.
I've eaten them.
2. She sent me a postcard. I'll show it to you.
3. They've just bought some furniture.
I like it.
4. We saw a film. I didn't like it.
5. My father gave me a watch. I've lost it.

Exercise 12

Complete these sentences with « who » or « that ».

1. Have you seen the parcel ... came this morning?
2. I know the man ... wrote this book.
3. I never buy things ... cost a lot of money.
4. He's got a radio ... doesn't work.
5. The people ... live here are very friendly.
6. Mr Crump's the man ... works in the museum.
7. They live in a house ... is five hundred years old.
8. These are the coins ... were stolen yesterday.
9. Do you know anyone ... can play darts?
10. Can you get the children ... are coming to the fair?

Exercise 13

Example:

He / intelligent / boy / class
He's the most intelligent boy in the class.

1. It / interesting / book / library
2. It / long / river / world
3. It / high / mountain / England
4. It / small / classroom / school
5. It / difficult / exercise / book

Example:

It delicious / meal / eat
It's the most delicious meal I've ever eaten.

1. It / exciting / film / see
2. It / interesting / museum / visit
3. She / nice / teacher / meet

4. It / good / pie / make
5. It / big / spider / see

Exercise 14

Answer these questions using « might ».

Example:

What will the weather be like tomorrow?

I don't know. It might be sunny.

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
2. What will you do next weekend?
3. What will you do in your next English lesson?
4. What will you do when you leave school?
5. What will you have for your next birthday?

Exercise 15

Composition exercise

Look at this letter.

43, High Street,
Henllan,
Denbighshire,
Wales.

August 5th

Dear Kathy,

I'm enjoying myself very much. Wales is the most beautiful place I've ever visited.

Yesterday we went to Snowdon, the highest mountain in the country, and we climbed to the top. The view was fantastic. I'll show you the photographs I took when we come back.

I don't know what we'll do tomorrow. We might visit a museum, or we might go to the fair.

Did you get the letter I sent you last week? I hope you did. See you soon.

Love from Jill.

Now imagine you're on holiday in Rome, and write a similar letter to a friend. These words will help you.

Rome - interesting - oldest market in the town - spent the morning there - it - lovely - things I bought - I see you - go down to the coast - visit an old Roman village - postcard - yesterday - next week.

The Wettest Man

It's rai_ning hard and I'm ve_ry wet. Can I come under your um_brella? Yes, cer_tain_ly. You're wetter than me.

CHORUS

Come o_ver here and you'll feel better. You're the wettest man, I'm the wettest man, He's the wettest man I've ev_er seen. I'm the wettest man, You're the wettest man, He's the wet - test man I've ev_er seen.

LAST CHORUS

seen. It's the strangest thing, The strangest thing? The strangest thing I've ev_er heard. It's the strangest thing. The strangest thing! I always thought you were my mother!

« It's raining hard and I'm very wet.
Can I come under your umbrella? »
« Yes, certainly. You're wetter than me.
Come over here and you'll feel better. »

*You're the wettest man,
I'm the wettest man,
He's the wettest man I've ever seen.
I'm the wettest man,
You're the wettest man,
He's the wettest man I've ever seen.*

« I'm in a tree and it's much too high.
Can you go and get a ladder? »
« Yes, certainly. You're higher than me.
I've never seen anybody sadder. »

*You're the saddest man,
I'm the saddest man,
He's the saddest man I've ever seen.
I'm the saddest man,
You're the saddest man,
He's the saddest man I've ever seen.*

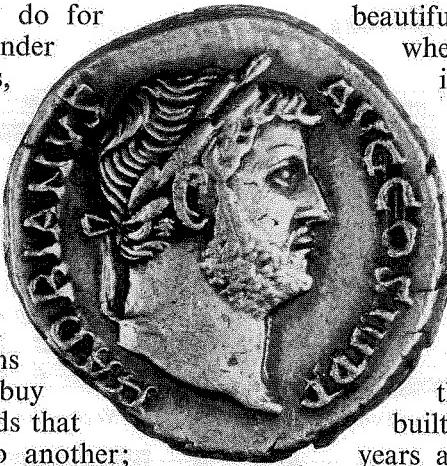
« There's a snake in the bath. Can you rescue me?
Help! It really is enormous. »
« Yes, certainly. The most enormous I've seen.
And if I catch it, I'll be famous! »

*You're the bravest man,
I'm the bravest man,
He's the bravest man in the world.
I'm the bravest man,
You're the bravest man,
He's the bravest man in the world.*

« You're the greatest friend I've ever known.
Will I ever meet another? »
« Yes, certainly. More friendly than me.
I'm not your friend, I am your brother! »

*It's the strangest thing,
The strangest thing?
The strangest thing I've ever heard.
It's the strangest thing.
The strangest thing!
I always thought you were my mother!*

What did the Romans do for Britain? The Romans, under the Emperor Claudius, came to stay in Britain in 43 A.D. They didn't like the weather very much, and they knew that a lot of British people weren't pleased to see them, but they stayed for four hundred years. They built towns where people came to buy and sell their food; roads that went from one town to another;



Roger Viollet

beautiful villas in the country where they could live and imagine that they were still in Rome. They taught the British how to wash too! They built enormous bathrooms where people could sit for hours in hot water. If you go to England, you'll be able to see some of the things that the Romans built nearly two thousand years ago.

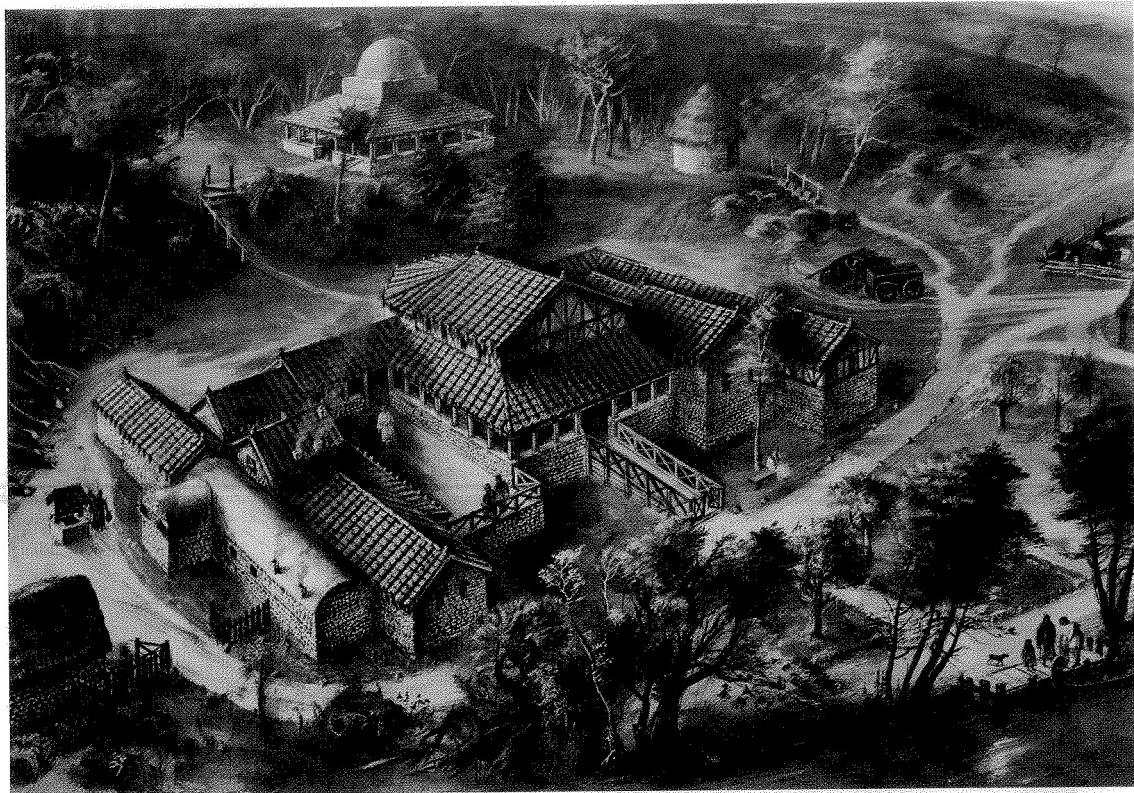
ROMAN BRITAIN

Hadrian's Wall

The Romans were often attacked by men who came down from the North, from Scotland. They wanted to try to stop them, so in 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian built an enormous wall across the north of England. It went from the River Solway in the west to the River Tyne in the east. It was seventy-two miles long. Today you can still see the wall, and England and Scotland sometimes fight - but only when they play football together!



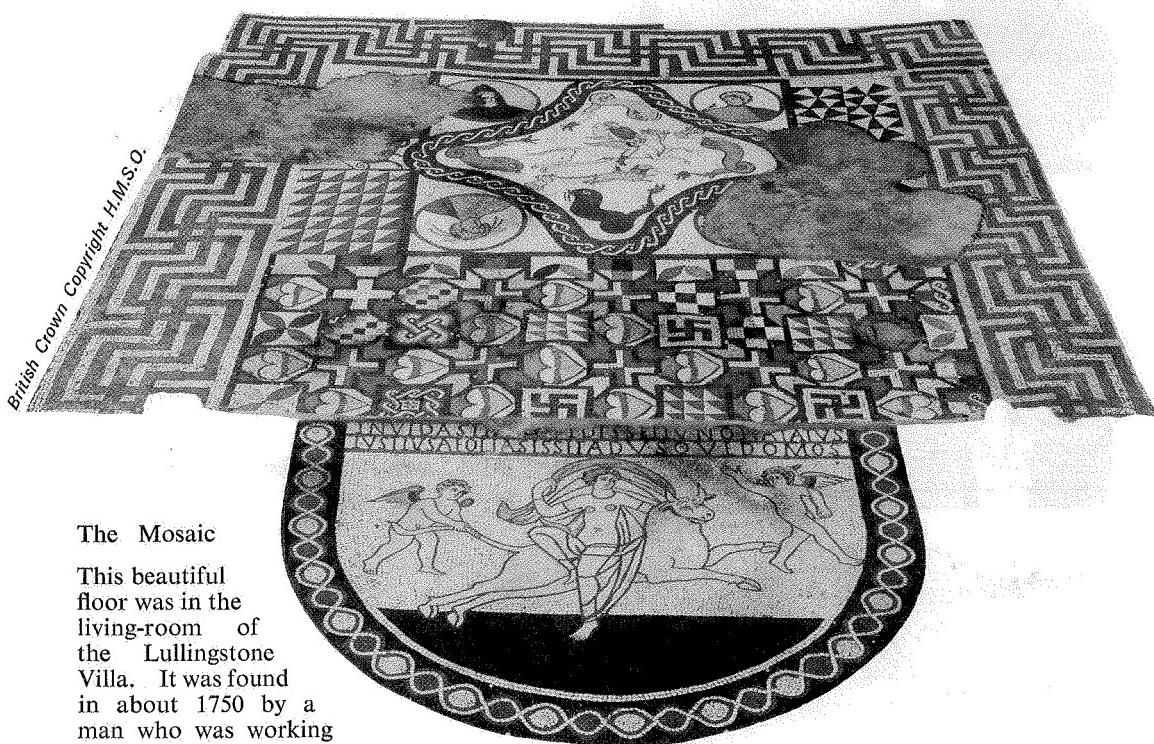
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Lullingstone Villa

British Crown Copyright H.M.S.O.

This villa was built by the Romans in about 100 A.D. at Lullingstone in Kent in the south of England. You can't see all of it now, but this is how an artist, Sorrell, imagined it.



The Mosaic

This beautiful floor was in the living-room of the Lullingstone Villa. It was found in about 1750 by a man who was working in the fields; other parts were found much later, in 1949.

She'd learn if she tried

UNIT

26

conditional



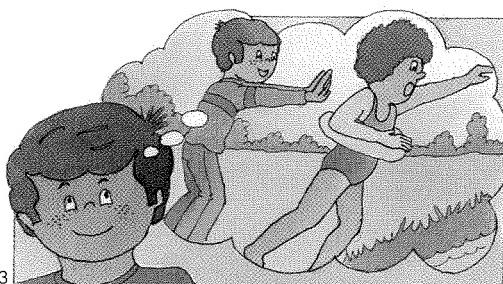
Angela still hasn't learnt how to swim. She's having a lesson now, and the others are watching her.

JENNY: Poor Angela! I don't think she'll ever be able to swim.

JOHN: But she doesn't try very hard. She'd learn if she tried harder.



SUE: But she's frightened of water. If she wasn't frightened, she'd learn easily.

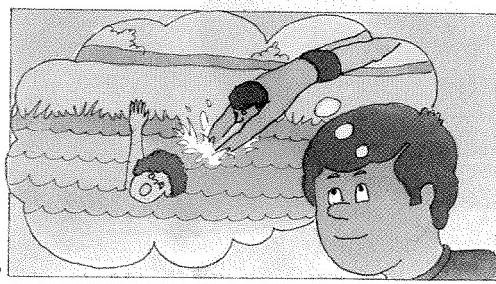


TIM: I'd like to push her into the lake. If we pushed her into the lake, she'd have to swim.



JENNY: If you pushed her in, I'd push you in.

SUE: And I wouldn't speak to you again. I'd be furious.



JOHN: Andy wouldn't be very pleased either. He'd have to pull her out!

Practise the questions and answers

What would happen if Angela tried harder?

What wouldn't Sue do?

How would she feel?

Why wouldn't Andy be pleased?

What would happen if she wasn't frightened?

Would Angela learn if she tried harder?

What would Tim like to do?

Yes, she would.

What would happen if they pushed her in?

... ask and answer more questions like this.

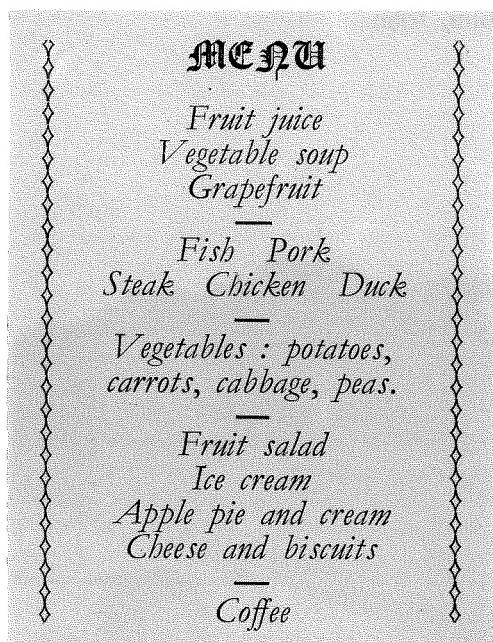
What would Jenny do?

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer these questions:

What would you do if	I hit you? there was a lion in the classroom? you found a spider in your bed? you saw someone steal something? you found a hundred pounds?
----------------------	--

2. Carol's having lunch with her Uncle Bob. They're looking at the menu. Can you complete their conversation?



Uncle : What would you like first, Carol?

Carol : I'd like ... please. What are you going to have?

Uncle : I think I'll begin with ... and then I'll have ... with

Carol : And I'd like ... with ... , please.

Uncle : Fine. Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir. What would you like?

Uncle : We'd like ... please.

Waiter: Certainly, sir.

Later...

Uncle : Would you like anything else, Carol?

Carol : I think I'll have ... , please.

Uncle : And I'll have

Waiter! We'd like ... , please.

Waiter: Yes, sir. And would you like some coffee?

Uncle : Yes, please.

Wouldn't it be awful!

It's half past ten. Tim and John have been to the cinema. They're walking back to Hilltop. They're hoping no one will see them, because they aren't allowed to go out after nine o'clock.

TIM: That's the best film I've ever seen!

JOHN: Yes, I agree. I'd like to see it again.

TIM: Yes, I would too. Come on! We'll have to hurry. It's very late.

JOHN: I know. If Mr Hubbard knew, he'd be furious.

TIM: Well, he doesn't know, does he? He thinks we're in bed.

JOHN: Wouldn't it be awful if we were caught?

TIM: Don't worry, John. No one will see us. We'll go through the door near the kitchen.

JOHN: But Mrs Millett might see us.

TIM: That wouldn't matter. She wouldn't tell anyone, would she?

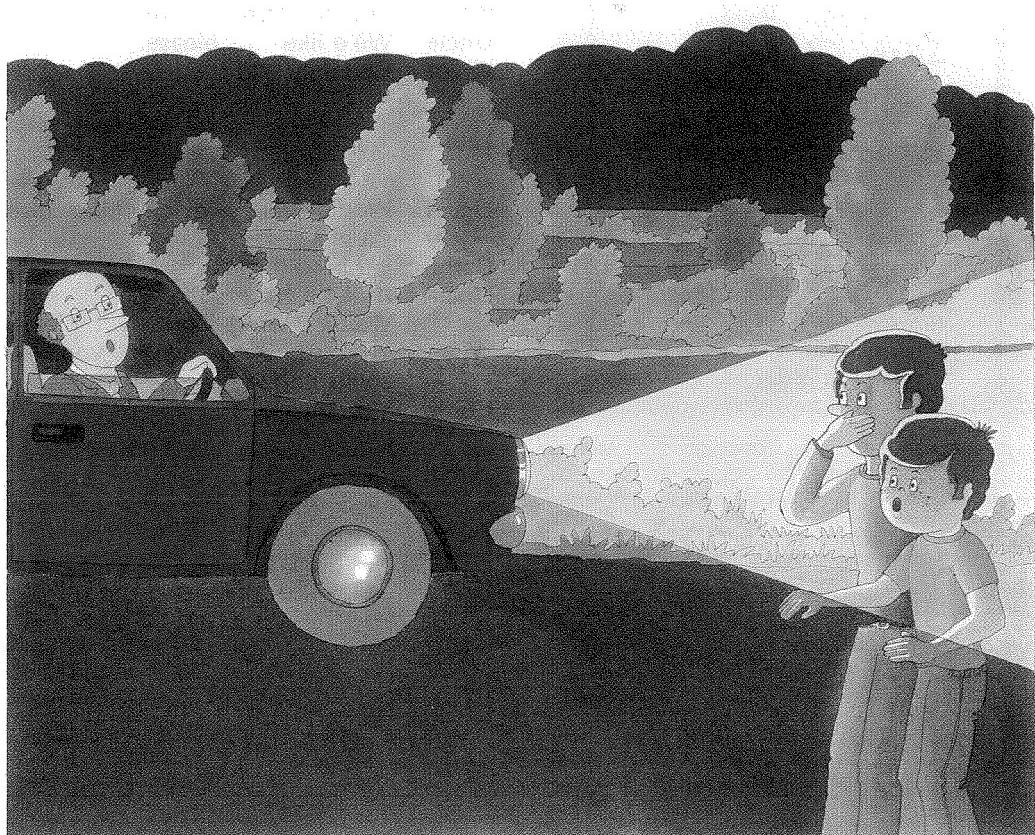
JOHN: Listen! There's a car coming. He might take us to Hilltop.

TIM: Look! He's stopping. How lucky! Ask him, John.

JOHN: Excuse me...

MR HUBBARD: Good evening, John.

JOHN: Oh! Mr Hubbard!





The Silver Circle

A WORRIED ARMY

Karen, Pandira and Trojan arrived near Mellowdale when it was nearly dark. There were a lot of boats on the river. They were bringing food to Borgon's army. One of the soldiers saw Pandira's boat and shouted.

"Hey! You three! Don't be so lazy! Carry some of this food to the camp. If there wasn't a war, I'd throw you into the river!"

They each took a box and followed the other soldiers to the camp. When they arrived, Trojan went quickly from tent to tent. Each time he told the soldiers the same story.

"A man from Mellowdale and a strange girl are coming towards the camp with an enormous army."

The soldiers listened, horrified.

"Are they the two people who destroyed all our swords and knives?" they asked.

"Yes," answered Trojan. "And I've been told that their army is already on the other side of the river."

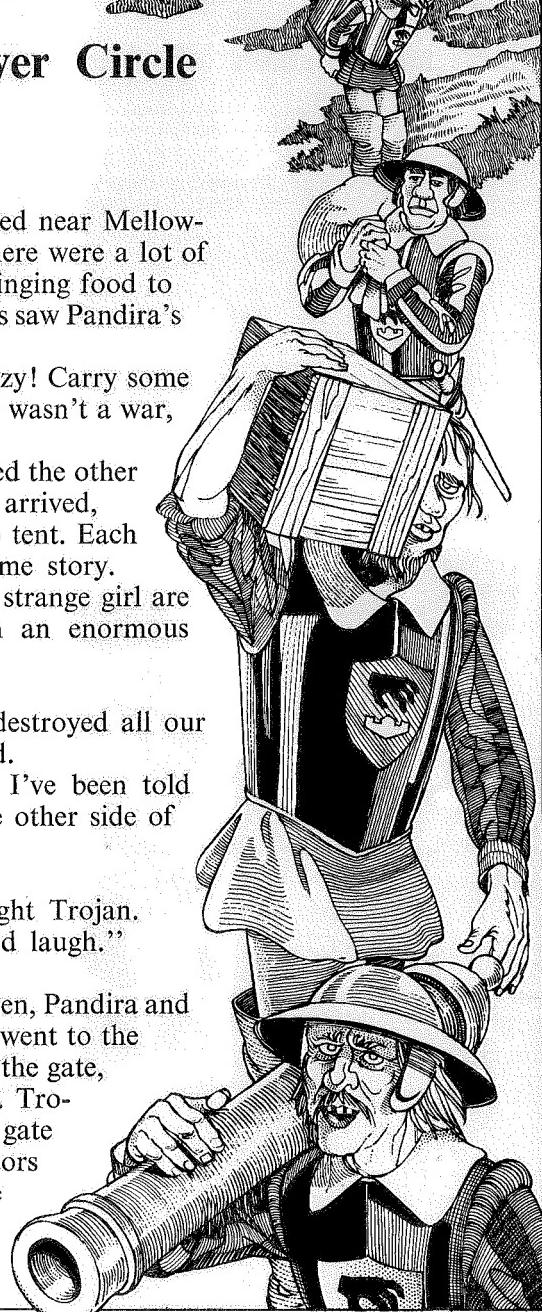
The soldiers were worried.

"Everybody believes me!" thought Trojan.

"If they didn't believe me, they'd laugh."

But nobody laughed.

When it was completely dark, Karen, Pandira and Trojan left the camp quietly and went to the White Town. When they reached the gate, they took their black clothes off. Trojan shouted to a guard. The gate was opened and the three visitors were taken immediately to the Queen.

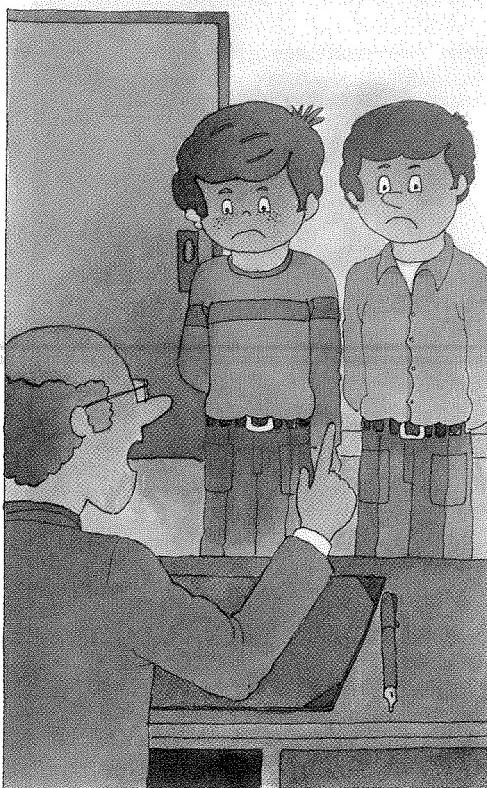


What did he say?

UNIT

27

reported speech



1

John and Tim are in Mr Hubbard's office. He wants to talk to them about their visit to the cinema last night.

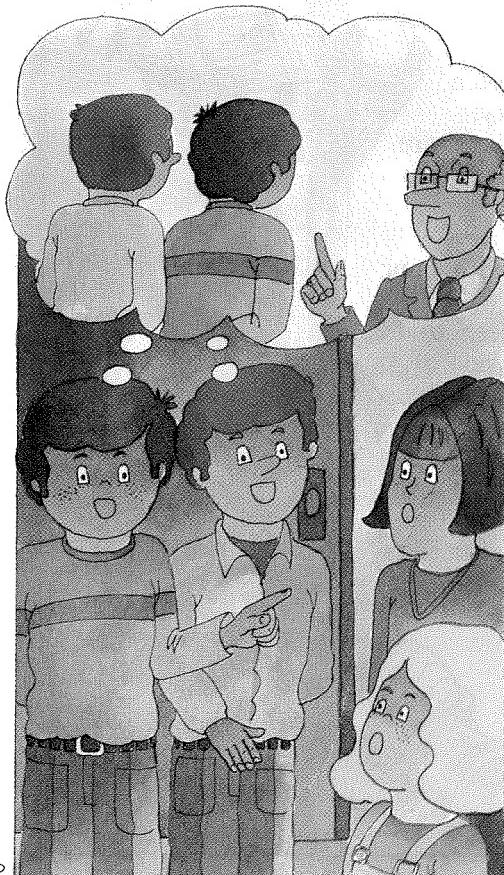
MR HUBBARD: Do you often go out in the evening?

TIM: No, we don't, Mr Hubbard.

MR HUBBARD: Well, if it happens again, I'll have to write to your parents.

JOHN: We're very sorry, Mr Hubbard. We won't do it again.

MR HUBBARD: Very well, then. Let's forget it now. What's the film like? I'm going to see it this evening.



2

Jenny and Sue are waiting outside Mr Hubbard's office. John and Tim are telling them what Mr Hubbard said.

TIM: He asked us if we often went out in the evening, and we told him we didn't. Then he said that if it happened again, he'd have to write to our parents.

JOHN: We told him we were very sorry, and that we wouldn't do it again.

TIM: Then he asked us what the film was like. He said he was going to see it this evening.

Practise the questions and answers

What did Mr Hubbard ask Tim and John?
What did they tell him?
Then what did he say?

What did Tim and John tell him?
Then what did he ask them?
Then what did he say?

Practise what you know

1. Tom Jones, a journalist, interviewed Joe Gold, the famous actor, yesterday. Here's their conversation.

Tom Jones: How long will you be in London, Mr Gold?

Joe Gold: I'll be here for about a week.

Tom Jones: And when are you going to make another film?

Joe Gold: I'm going to make another film next year.

Tom Jones: What do you think of your most recent film?

Joe Gold: Oh, I think it's great.

Tom Jones: Do you usually like the films you make?

Joe Gold: Of course I do. I think they're the best films in the world.

Now Tom's writing a report of the interview. «I met Joe Gold at the Plaza Hotel yesterday. I asked him how long he'd be in London. He said . . . » Can you finish the report?

2. Last week Tom interviewed a man called Martin Saunders, who was going to go round the world on a bicycle. Tom interviewed him before he left. This is his report.

I asked Martin how long his journey would take. He told me he thought it would take about two years. He said he was going to travel through twenty-three different countries. I asked him if he was taking much money with him. He said he had about two hundred pounds. He hoped he'd be able to find work when he needed more money. I asked him how he felt, and he said he was very excited. I asked him if he thought he'd miss his friends in England, and he said he'd probably meet a lot of interesting people. He told me he was sure he'd enjoy himself very much.

Can you write the conversation between Tom and Martin?

3. Can you complete these sentences with words that have the same sound?

1. . . . you like a chocolate?

This chair's made of

2. She was there for two

Excuse me! These seats are

3. Do you the way?

Oh dear! There's sugar.

4. Look! He's over

Which is classroom?

5. I haven't that book.

Can I have a one?



27

And then they disappeared!

Jenny's lying on the grass. She's eating strawberries and she's looking at something in the sky. Tim and John want to know what she's looking at.

TIM: Hello, Jenny. What are you looking at?

JENNY: I'm looking at that little, white cloud.

JOHN: Why? Is there someone sitting on it?

JENNY: No, of course there isn't. But in a minute that cloud is going to disappear.

TIM: It's going to disappear! But how?

JENNY: Gabriel told me that if I looked at a cloud for five minutes, it would disappear.

JOHN: Well, I don't believe it. The cloud hasn't disappeared yet, has it?

TIM: No, it hasn't. Gabriel must be wrong.

JENNY: Well, he told me he knew a man who could do it.

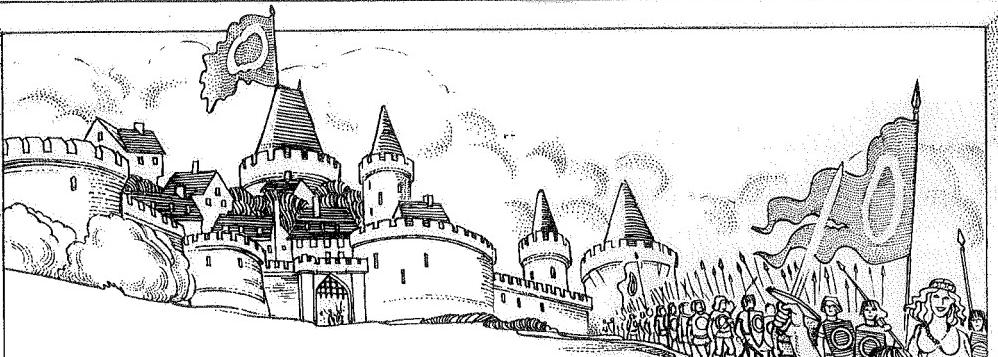
JOHN: And how often has Gabriel done it?

JENNY: He's never done it. He said it never worked when he tried.

JOHN: Poor Jenny! The cloud's still there.

JENNY: I know. Hey! Where are my strawberries? Tim?

TIM: Well, I looked at them for two minutes... and then they disappeared!



The Silver Circle

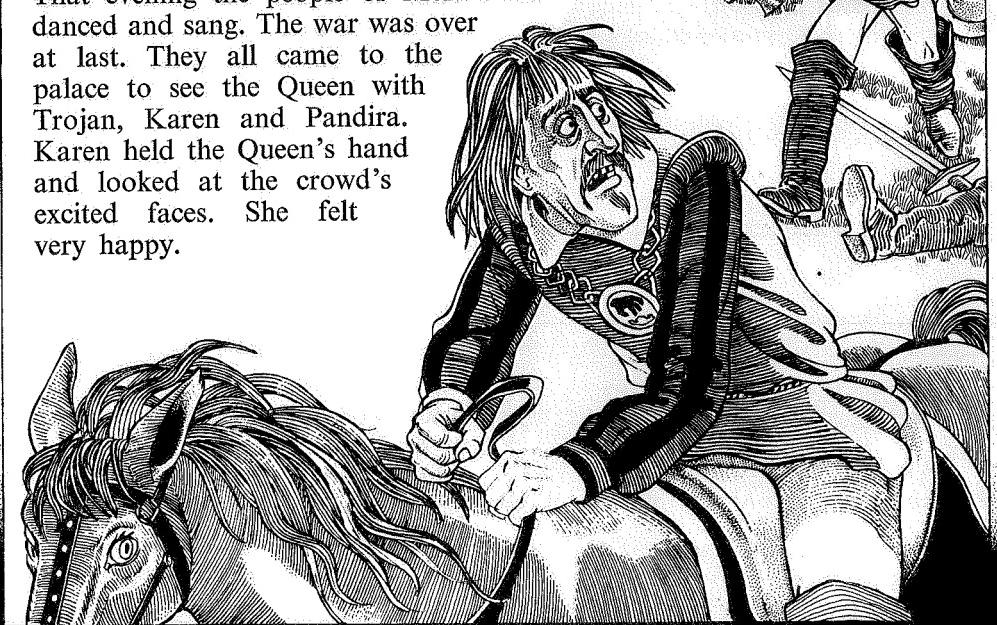
THE END OF THE WAR

That night Gwydion told the people of Mellowdale the good news. He told them the Silver Circle was safe, and that the army would attack Borgon the next morning. Karen and Pandira were taken to a beautiful bedroom in the palace. The ceiling was blue and the walls were silver. Pandira closed the curtains. Soon Karen was lying in a comfortable bed.

"Trojan said that one day I'd sleep in a bed at the palace," she thought.

She closed her eyes and went to sleep. Trojan didn't sleep. He talked to the Queen's army. He told them that Borgon's soldiers were worried, and that some of them were without swords and knives. The next morning, when the first birds began to sing, the men from Mellowdale left the town. They went like a thousand shadows to the circle of black tents. Borgon's soldiers were completely surprised. They jumped from their beds and ran, but only a few of them escaped. Borgon ran too. He crossed the river and disappeared into the forest. There he found a dark cave and hid.

That evening the people of Mellowdale danced and sang. The war was over at last. They all came to the palace to see the Queen with Trojan, Karen and Pandira. Karen held the Queen's hand and looked at the crowd's excited faces. She felt very happy.



What did he tell them to do?

UNIT

28

reported speech



It's nearly the end of the holiday, and John wants to take some photographs of his friends at Hilltop. Everyone's standing in the garden in front of the house.

JOHN: Now! Mrs Millett, can you stand beside Mr Hubbard, please?

And Gabriel, can you stand next to Andy?

Jenny, don't look at Sue! Look at the camera!

And Sue, don't move!

Tim, don't stand in front of Angela! I can't see her.

And Angela, smile, please!



No one's listening to John. He's very angry.

JOHN: Mrs Millett! I asked you to stand beside Mr Hubbard.

And Gabriel! I asked you to stand next to Andy.

Jenny! I told you not to look at Sue. I told you to look at the camera.

And Sue! I told you not to move. Tim! I told you not to stand in front of Angela.

And Angela! I asked you to smile.

Practise the questions and answers

What did John ask Mrs Millett to do?
What did he ask Gabriel to do?
What did he tell Jenny to do?

What did he tell Sue to do?
What did he tell Tim to do?
What did he ask Angela to do?

Practise what you know

1. Imagine you're taking a photograph of the people in your class. Tell them where to stand and what to do. At first they aren't listening, so you have to repeat your commands.
Example: Paul, stand next to Susan! Paul! I asked you to stand next to Susan.

2. Imagine you were in a bank yesterday when, suddenly, a thief ran into the bank. What happened? What did he tell the people in the bank to do? What did they do? What did you do? Did the thief say anything to you? What did he tell the cashier to do? Then what happened?

3. Work in pairs and make a conversation.

A Good heavens! What have you done to your trousers?
arm?
leg?

B I fell down a hole in the garden.
have been bitten by your horrible dog.
was climbing the tree when the branch broke.
was trying to mend your record-player when it exploded.
sat on the chair you've just painted.

A But I told you to be careful in the garden.
it was dangerous.
it wasn't safe.
not to touch it.
the paint was still wet.

B Yes, I know you did. But I forgot.
didn't think you were serious.

Goodbye, Hilltop!

The children are leaving Hilltop today. Gabriel's going to take their luggage to the station. He's talking to Sue, Jenny and John.

GABRIEL: Have you all packed your cases?

JOHN: Yes, we have, Gabriel, but Tim's still packing his.

GABRIEL: Well, tell him to be quick. Mr Hubbard told me to take all the luggage to the station.

JENNY: Here he is now. Come on, Tim. Gabriel's waiting.

TIM: I'm sorry, Gabriel, but I can't find my red shirt. And my mother told me not to forget anything.

GABRIEL: Never mind, Tim. Mrs Millett will send it to you. She's got your address.

SUE: Has anyone seen Angela?

JOHN: I have. She's still in her room. I asked her to come down.

JENNY: Poor Angela! She's very sad. She doesn't want to leave Hilltop.

SUE: Tim, go and get her. And be nice to her!

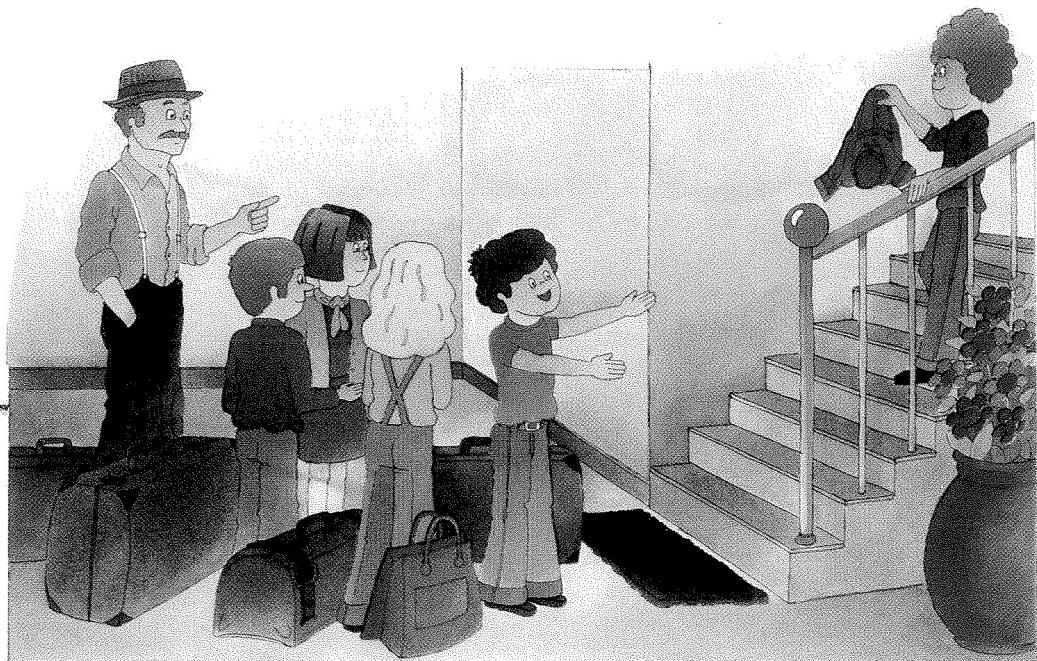
TIM: Oh, all right.

JENNY: Wait a minute, Tim. She's coming now.

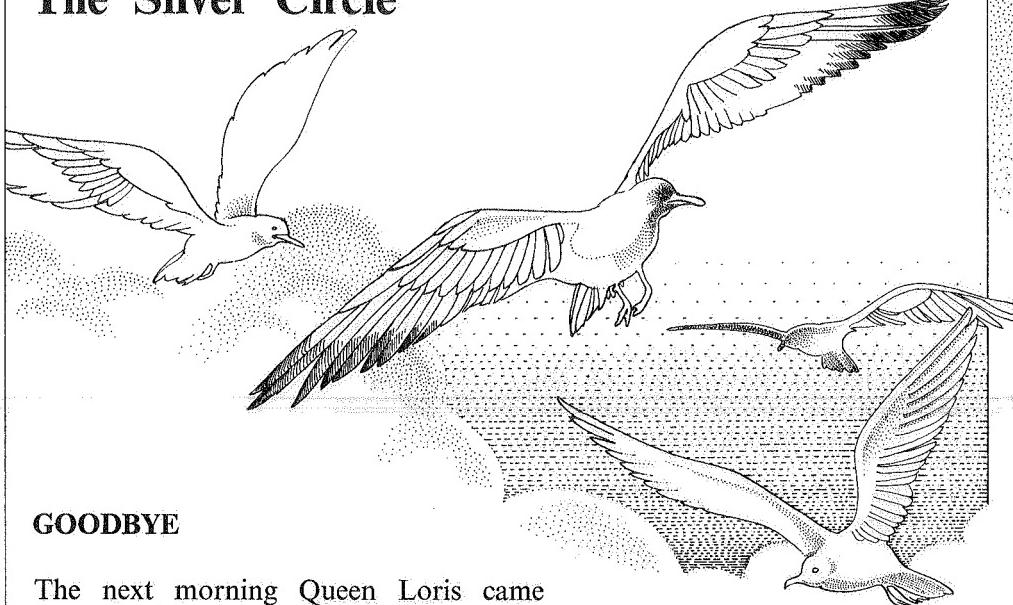
TIM: Look! She's got my red shirt! Great!

ANGELA: Hello, everybody. Is this yours, Tim?

TIM: Yes, it is. Thanks, Angela. You're the best girl in the world!



The Silver Circle



GOODBYE

The next morning Queen Loris came into the blue and silver bedroom. She gave Karen a present — it was a chain made of little silver circles. "I hope you'll always remember Mellowdale," said the Queen.

"I'll never forget," answered Karen.

The Queen smiled and put the chain round Karen's neck.

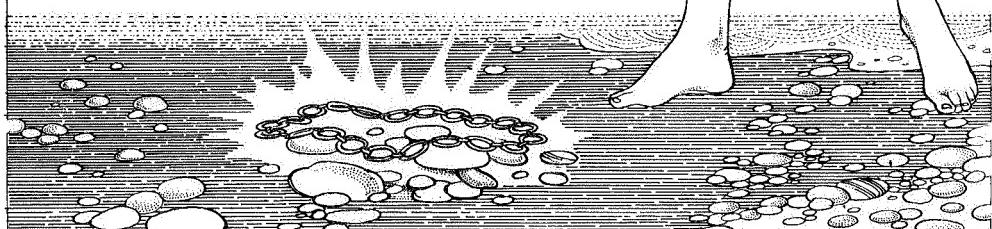
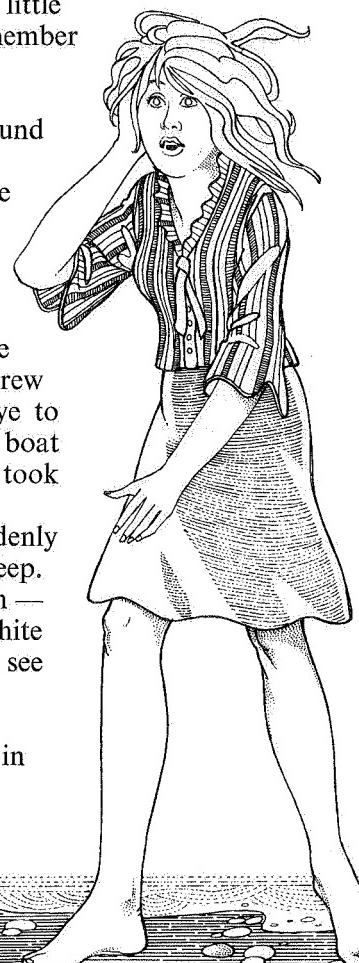
"There's a boat on the river," she said. "I've asked Trojan to take you home."

After breakfast Trojan and Karen went down to the river. The people of Mellowdale went with them. The white boat with the blue sail was waiting for them. The people packed the boat with food and threw flowers on to the water. Karen said goodbye to Mellowdale for ever. Two men pushed the boat into the middle of the river, and the river took Trojan and Karen towards the sea.

On the fifth day of their journey Karen suddenly felt very tired. Trojan told her to go to sleep. When she woke up, she was lying on a beach — her beach! She looked for Trojan and the white boat. But the beach was empty. She could only see the big, white birds in the sky.

"I've had a strange dream," she thought. She stood up. There was something shining in the sand by her feet.

It was a beautiful silver chain.



Revision exercises: 6

Exercise 1

Example:

push me into the lake / I / be furious,
If you pushed me into the lake,
I'd be furious.

1. ask him nicely / he / help you
2. know how to swim / you / be able to come
3. go to the museum / you / see the coins
4. not do your homework / the teacher / be angry
5. fall into the river / I / pull you out
6. have more money / you / be able to buy it
7. get up early / you / have a lot of time.
8. not go to her party / she / be very disappointed
9. try harder / you / learn quickly
10. ask the waiter / he / bring the menu

Example:

orange juice

Would you like some orange juice?

1. grapefruit juice
2. ham sandwiches
3. vegetables
4. cream
5. cabbage

Exercise 2

Begin each sentence with « what would you do if... »

Example:

you / see a lion

What would you do if you saw a lion?

1. you / see an elephant in the garden
2. John / hit you
3. you / have a lot of money
4. we / don't have to come to school tomorrow
5. I / give you a hundred pounds
6. Jenny / push you into the swimming-pool
7. you / find a gold watch in the street
8. I / throw my book at you
9. your record-player / explode
10. we / win the treasure-hunt

Exercise 5

Example:

"I'm frightened."

He said he was frightened.

1. "I'm having a party next week."
2. "Someone's following me."
3. "I'm going to meet my mother at four."
4. "I'll have to do it again."
5. "I don't understand."
6. "I can't swim yet."
7. "The milkman comes at eight o'clock."
8. "I go to the library once a week."
9. "I've got a lot of postcards."
10. "I love strawberries."

Exercise 3

Example:

I / soup

I'd like some soup, please.

1. I / coffee
2. He / fruit salad
3. We / chicken
4. She / peas
5. They / pork

Exercise 6

Find a word to complete these sentences.

1. The Thames is a ... in England.
2. Would you like some ... with your strawberries?
3. She's ... on the grass. She's asleep.
4. If you give me your ..., I'll be able to send you a postcard.
5. Mount Everest is the ... mountain in the world.
6. Sssh! We must talk very

7. "Has the party finished yet?" "Yes, it's . . . now."
8. I'm going to a different school next year. I'll . . . my friends here.
9. How long will the journey . . . ?
10. It isn't difficult. You'll be able to do it . . .
5. She . . . we could go to the farm.
6. We . . . her to do it carefully.
7. He . . . his friend he was frightened.
8. She . . . she knew the director.
9. He . . . he worked in the museum.
10. They . . . me they were leaving soon.

Exercise 7

Example:

"Are you going to the fair?"

She asked me if I was going to the fair.

1. "Are you Spanish or Italian?"
2. "Do you like strawberries?"
3. "Have you got all your luggage?"
4. "Do you know the way to the station?"
5. "Will you have to stay at home?"
6. "Is your sister coming to the party?"
7. "Do you want my address?"
8. "Are you glad it's over?"
9. "Will you be able to help us?"
10. ~~Can you play the violin?~~

Exercise 8

Example:

"What's the weather like?"

He asked me what the weather was like.

1. "Where are you going?"
2. "What time is it?"
3. "What's your address?"
4. "Where's the camera?"
5. "What time will it start?"
6. "Why can't they come?"
7. "When will it be over?"
8. "Why did she go away?"
9. "Who rescued the little girl?"
10. "Where do you live?"

Exercise 9

Complete these sentences with « say » or « tell ».

1. She . . . she was going to pack her case.
2. They . . . we had to go away.
3. He . . . us to wait by the bridge.
4. I . . . him I'd collect the eggs.

Exercise 10

Example:

"Stand up!"

She told us to stand up.

1. "Go away!"
2. "Be quiet!"
3. "Do these exercises!"
4. "Pack your cases!"
5. "Ask the cashier!"

Example:

"Don't talk!"

He told them not to talk.

1. "Don't laugh!"
2. "Don't move!"
3. "Don't tell anyone!"
4. "Don't spend much money!"
5. "Don't take your coats off!"

Exercise 11

Composition Exercise

Look at the dialogue in Unit 1. Imagine you're Sue. You're telling a friend what happened when you met Tim and John on the way to Hilltop. Use reported speech to describe the conversation.

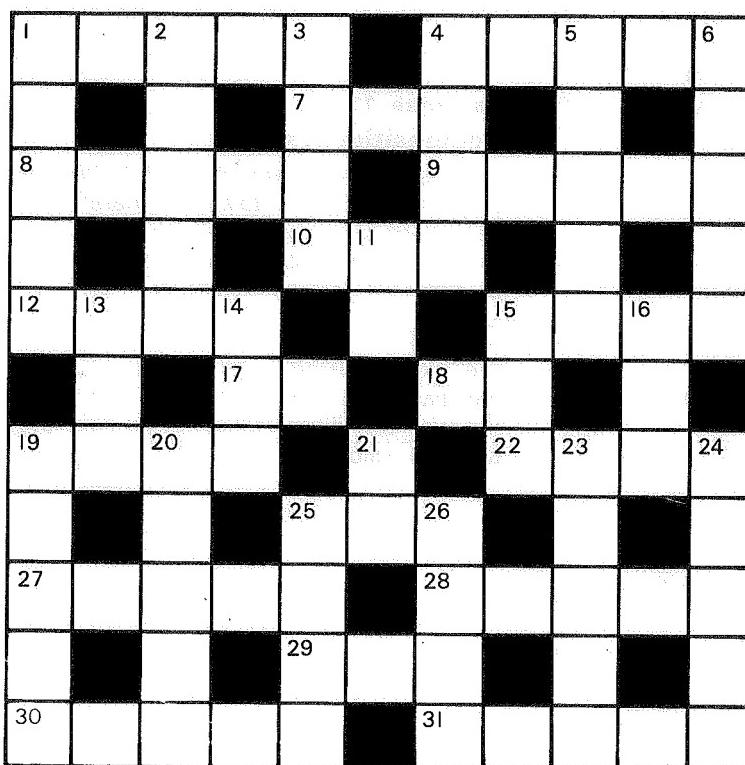
Example:

We were walking up the road when we met two boys. I asked them if they knew the way to Hilltop House. John said they did. He said . . .

Crossword

Across

1. "Where have they gone?" "They've . . . the dog to the park."
4. He's a baker. He . . . bread.
7. Don't . . . too many cakes! You'll feel ill.
8. I'm going to . . . some letters.
9. "I think it's smashing." "Yes, I . . . It's great."
10. We'll stay there all . . . , and we'll come back in the evening.
12. Have you . . . Jenny? I can't find her.
15. He's going to . . . his newspaper on the bus.
17. Would you like a piece . . . chocolate?
18. I'll miss you. Will you miss . . . ?
19. I need a pencil. I want to . . . a picture.
22. Be careful! If you . . . it, it'll break.
25. Oh no! I've dropped some black . . . on my book.
27. "How old is she?" "I don't know. I suppose she's . . . twenty."
28. "Oh dear! I forgot to tell him." " . . . mind! We can tell him tomorrow."



29. It's very hot, isn't it? Let's buy some . . . cream.
30. He . . . his money in a box under the box.
31. We're going for a long walk tomorrow. We're leaving . . . in the morning.

Down

1. London's one of the biggest . . . in the world.
2. Have you got a . . . and fork?
3. You . . . eggs to make an omelette.
4. We'll . . . at the Ritz Hotel tonight.
5. "Is it small?" "No, it isn't. It's very . . ."
6. Don't . . . all your money! You must keep some of it.
11. I'll meet you . . . half past four.
13. The noise was incredible. We had to put our hands over our . . . s.
14. We can't wait. We must do it . . .
15. Tomatoes are usually . . . , aren't they?
16. They left a few minutes . . .
19. "Did you drink all of it?" "No, but I . . . some of it."
20. The cat's on the branch . . . your head.
21. He's busy. He's . . . the telephone.
23. The Thames is a . . . in England.
24. It's my birthday tomorrow. Would you like to come to my . . .?
25. "Is it raining?" "Yes, (two words)"
26. The passage was very small, so they walked on their hands and . . . s.

You're You

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The lyrics are integrated into the melody. The first three staves represent the verse, followed by a 'CHORUS' section, and then the final three staves represent the chorus. The lyrics are as follows:

If you had a bag of gold, what would you do?
 Would you climb in to the clouds and paint them blue?
 Would your world be really new?
 You wouldn't stop the rain. You'd still feel the same.

CHORUS

Your bag of gold's a bag of dreams,
 a bag of dreams. When you think about yourself,
 And the things you want to do, Please remember who you
 are. You're you!

If you had a bag of gold, what would you do?
 Would you climb into the clouds and paint them blue?
 Would your world be really new?
 You wouldn't stop the rain.
 You'd still feel the same.
 Your bag of gold's a bag of dreams, a bag of dreams.

Chorus

*When you think about yourself,
 And the things you want to do,
 Please remember who you are. You're you!*

If you could change your name, who would you be?
 Would you smile a bigger smile if you were me?
 Would you have a better view?
 The grass would still be green.
 The wind would still be free.
 Your name would never change the world, change the world.

Chorus

If you could choose a place, what would you say?
 Is your idea of heaven so far away?
 Would you go north, south, east or west?
 Would you want to leave today?
 Do you have to run away?
 Look! Your heaven's where you are, where you are.

Chorus

General revision exercises

Exercise 1

Put the verbs into the correct tense and form.

1. Mr Black (live) in Greenhurst.
2. Hurry up! They (not wait) for us if we're late.
3. When we (reach) the top we'll be able to see the sea.
4. They both (leave) the hotel yesterday.
5. She (cook) the dinner when she heard the noise.
6. Please be quiet! I (do) my homework.
7. It's his birthday tomorrow. His parents (give) him a bicycle.
8. I (have) a very strange dream last night.
9. She (visit) the farm tomorrow.
10. There's the postman. He (carry) a parcel.
11. The telephone's ringing. I (answer) it.
12. When they saw the spider they (run) away.
13. I'm hungry. I think I (make) some sandwiches.
14. I (already tidy) my bedroom. I'm not going to do it again.
15. What would you do if the dog (bite) you?
16. He (see) that film three times.
17. I'll buy some more toothpaste when I (go) to town.
18. If the weather's good, we (play) tennis.
19. Look at those black clouds! It (rain).
20. I (lose) my glasses. Can you see them?
21. He (want) to be journalist when he (leave) school.
22. I can't find her. She (probably hide) somewhere.
23. What a lovely day! The sun (shine) and the sky's blue.
24. She (wait) for the bus when I saw her.
25. He always (have to) work very hard.

Exercise 2

What's the name of the person who:

1. works on a farm?
2. gives you your food in a restaurant?
3. sells bread?
4. takes milk to people's houses?

5. gives people money in the bank?
6. sells meat?
7. writes articles in the newspaper?
8. fights in the army?
9. sells fruit and vegetables?
10. is your mother's sister?

Exercise 3

Where do you:

1. sleep?
2. wash?
3. cook your food?
4. sit in the evening?
5. eat your food?

Exercise 4

Example:

I can't swim very well.

Sue can't swim very well either.

1. I don't like this record.
2. I don't have to go in August.
3. I haven't seen the play yet.
4. I won't be able to come to the rehearsal.
5. I didn't have to wear a uniform.
6. I'm not going to tell them the news.
7. I've never been to Greece.
8. I didn't enjoy myself.
9. I haven't got a camera.
10. I don't want any soup.

Exercise 5

Write these words in the plural.

1. sandwich
2. knife
3. glass
4. yourself
5. potato
6. strawberry
7. thief
8. bus
9. man
10. woman
11. child
12. sheep

Exercise 6

Find a word to complete these sentences.

1. Did you enjoy . . . at the party?
2. Mr Moss is a . . . He lives on a farm.
3. The station's about two miles . . .
4. I'm going to the . . . to buy some shampoo.
5. Was he pleased? No, he wasn't. He was . . .
6. Be careful! If you drop it, it'll . . .
7. I'd like to . . . how to play the violin.
8. The meat's ready now, so take it out of the . . .
9. If we press this red . . ., the lift will stop.
10. Are you ready? Have you . . . your suitcase?
11. It isn't a . . . spider. It's made of plastic.
12. I want to post my letter. Have you got any . . .?
13. I hope our team will . . . the match.
14. Do you know the . . . to Buckingham Palace?
15. Chairs are usually made of . . .
16. The . . . from the top of the mountain was fantastic.
17. Oh dear! I think we're going the . . . way. Let's look at the map.
18. It's the . . . delicious soup I've ever had.
19. I want to wash my hands. Is there any . . .?
20. The Roman coins are kept in the . . . in Greenhurst.

Exercise 8

Complete these sentences with question-tags.

1. You're going to get ready,
2. She enjoyed herself,
3. You won't forget,
4. He's got all our luggage,
5. They haven't finished yet,
6. She was reading the newspaper,
7. You'd like a piece of pie,
8. He doesn't speak English,
9. We're starting in a minute,
10. She didn't spend all the money,

Exercise 9

Example:

One apple costs five pence. How much do two apples cost?

Two apples cost ten pence.

1. One cake costs eight pence. How much do three cakes cost?
2. Two chicken sandwiches cost forty pence. How much does one cost?,
3. Your house is half a mile from the station. You walk at three miles an hour. How long does it take to walk from your house to the station?
4. There are thirty people on the bus. Half of them are sitting down. How many people are standing up?
5. You're in a town in England. Oxford is to the west. Brighton is to the south. Cambridge is to the north. Where are you?

Exercise 7

Example:

Who wants a chocolate?

Jenny does.

1. Who knows how to swim?
2. Who's got a part in the play?
3. Who would like a ham sandwich?
4. Who got up late this morning?
5. Who's sitting in the library?
6. Who's going to call the waiter?
7. Who went to the fair yesterday?
8. Who doesn't like cabbage?
9. Who'll be thirteen tomorrow?
10. Who didn't help to wash the dishes?

Exercise 10

Give the short answers to these questions.

1. Have you packed your case yet? Yes,
2. Would he be angry if he knew? Yes,
3. Do you know where the bridge is? No,
4. Has she lost her purse? Yes,
5. Was he crossing the road? Yes,
6. Are you allowed to go to bed late? No,
7. Does she often go out? No,
8. Are you allowed to go to bed late? No,
9. Is he going to rescue the cat? Yes,
10. Will you see Jenny tomorrow? No,

Verb forms

Simple present

I work	I do not work	Do I work?
You work	You do not work	Do you work?
He/she works	He/she does not work	Does he/she work?
We work	We do not work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	Do they work?

Present continuous

I am working	I am not working	Am I working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
He/she is working	He/she is not working	Is he/she working?
We are working	We are not working	Are we working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
They are working	They are not working	Are they working?

Simple past

I worked	I did not work	Did I work?
You worked	You did not work	Did you work?
He/she worked	He/she did not work	Did he/she work?
We worked	We did not work	Did we work?
You worked	You did not work	Did you work?
They worked	They did not work	Did they work?

Past continuous

I was working	I was not working	Was I working?
You were working	You were not working	Were you working?
He/she was working	He/she was not working	Was he/she working?
We were working	We were not working	Were we working?
You were working	You were not working	Were you working?
They were working	They were not working	Were they working?

Future

I shall/will work	I shall/will not work	Shall/will I work?
You will work	You will not work	Will you work?
He/she will work	He/she will not work	Will he/she work?
We shall/will work	We shall/will not work	Shall/will we work?
You will work	You will not work	Will you work?
They will work	They will not work	Will they work?

Present perfect

I have worked	I have not worked	Have I worked?
You have worked	You have not worked	Have you worked?
He/she has worked	He/she has not worked	Has he/she worked?
We have worked	We have not worked	Have we worked?
You have worked	You have not worked	Have you worked?
They have worked	They have not worked	Have they worked?

Conditional

I would work	I would not work	Would I work?
You would work	You would not work	Would you work?
He/she would work	He/she would not work	Would he/she work?
We would work	We would not work	Would we work?
You would work	You would not work	Would you work?
They would work	They would not work	Would they work?

Irregular verbs

b	to be to begin to bite to break to bring to build to burn to buy	was began bit broke brought built burnt bought	been begun bitten broken brought built burnt bought	l	to learn to leave to lend to lie to lose	learnt left lent lay lost	learnt left lent lain lost
c	to catch to choose to come to cost to cut	caught chose came cost cut	caught chosen come cost cut	m	to make to mean to meet	made meant met	made meant met
d	to do to draw to dream to drink to drive	did drew dreamt drank drove	done drawn dreamt drunk driven	p	to pay to put	paid put	paid put
f	to eat to fall to feed to feel to fight to find to fly to forget	ate fell fed felt fought found flew forgot	eaten fallen fed felt fought found flown forgotten	r	to read to ride to ring to run	read rode rang ran	read ridden rung run
g	to get to give to go	got gave went	got given gone	s	to say to see to sell to send to shine to show to sing to sit to sleep to speak to spend to stand to steal to strike to sweep to swim	said saw sold sent shone showed sang sat slept spoke spent stood stole struck swept swam	said seen sold sent shone shown sung sat slept spoken spent stood stolen struck swept swum
h	to have to hear to hide to hit to hold to hurt	had heard hid hit held hurt	had heard hidden hit held hurt	t	to take to teach to tell to think to throw	took taught told thought threw	taken taught told thought thrown
k	to keep to know	kept knew	kept known	u	to understand	understood	understood
w				w	to wake to wear to win to write	woke wore won wrote	woken worn won written

Numbers

1 one	100 a hundred
2 two	101 a hundred and one
3 three	102 a hundred and two
4 four	
5 five	200 two hundred
6 six	300 three hundred
7 seven	400 four hundred
8 eight	500 five hundred
9 nine	600 six hundred
10 ten	700 seven hundred
11 eleven	800 eight hundred
12 twelve	900 nine hundred
13 thirteen	
14 fourteen	1,001 a thousand and one
15 fifteen	1,002 a thousand and two
16 sixteen	1,100 one thousand one hundred
17 seventeen	1,200 one thousand two hundred
18 eighteen	1,222 one thousand, two hundred and twenty-two
19 nineteen	
20 twenty	2,000 two thousand
21 twenty-one	3,000 three thousand
22 twenty-two	4,000 four thousand
23 twenty-three	5,000 five thousand
24 twenty-four	6,000 six thousand
25 twenty-five	7,000 seven thousand
26 twenty-six	8,000 eight thousand
27 twenty-seven	9,000 nine thousand
28 twenty-eight	10,000 ten thousand
29 twenty-nine	
30 thirty	100,000 a hundred thousand
40 forty	1,000,000 a million
50 fifty	1,100,000 one million one hundred thousand
60 sixty	1,220,222 one million, two hundred and twenty thousand, two hundred and twenty-two.
70 seventy	
80 eighty	
90 ninety	

1st first	10th tenth	20th twentieth	30th thirtieth
2nd second	11th eleventh	21st twenty-first	40th fortieth
3rd third	12th twelfth	22nd twenty-second	50th fiftieth
4th fourth	13th thirteenth	23rd twenty-third	60th sixtieth
5th fifth	14th fourteenth	24th twenty-fourth	70th seventieth
6th sixth	15th fifteenth	25th twenty-fifth	80th eightieth
7th seventh	16th sixteenth	26th twenty-sixth	90th ninetieth
8th eighth	17th seventeenth	27th twenty-seventh	100th hundredth
9th ninth	18th eighteenth	28th twenty-eighth	1,000th thousandth
	19th nineteenth	29th twenty-ninth	1,000,000th millionth

Word List

The numbers refer to the units.

a

(to be) able 14
about 11
above 12
across 5
to act 17
actress 17
address 28
ago 22
to agree 26
air 3
all over 9
(to be) allowed (to) 26
along 1
already 17
angrily 15
angry 3
anyone / anybody 8
anything 8
anywhere 8
army 9
at first 6
at last 24
to attack 3
aunt 11
(a mile) away 19

b

back 8
(the) back (of) 12
badly 20
baker's 6
beef 20
been 17
before 15
began 14
best 24
between 27
bicycle 23
biscuit 10
(a) bit 10
bitten 21
both 14
bracelet 2
branch 25
to break 9
bridge 25
to bring 11
broken 23
brought 22
brush 7
to brush 16
to build 22
built 22
burnt 2
butcher's 6
button 13
by 22

c

cabbage 20
camera 25
to camp 9
captain 7
(birthday) card 7
carefully 21
carrot 11
case 1
cashier 28
caught 18
cave 10
ceiling 11
certain 25
chain 28
to change 14
cheese 10
chemist's 6
chicken 9
to choose 14
Christmas 20
church 1
circle 1
to close 11
closed 5
clue 13
coach 12
coast 15
coin 22
to collect 21
command 28
completely 16
cooking 1
costume 18
cow 8
crash! 3
cream 15
to cross 11
crowd 17
cruel 16
to cry 22
cupboard 7
curtain 27
to cut 9

d

danger 2
dark 7
darkness 15
dart 24
daughter 18
dead 18
desk 12
to destroy 13
dining-room 10
direction 19
director 22
to disappear 16

disappointed 20
dish 21
done 5
drank 6
dream 28
drunk 21
dry 14
to dry 16
duck 24

e

each 13
ear 9
easily 26
east 19
easy 9
eaten 20
either 12
else 18
emblem 16
to empty 18
end 16
to enjoy 9
enormous 12
to escape 14
even 22
everyone 8
everything 8
everywhere 8
to explode 5
explosion 14
eye 5

f

face 5
fair (n.) 24
fallen 16
far 24
farm 21
farmer 21
fed 21
felt 3
(a) few 10
field 2
to fight 19
to finish 9
fire 8
flash 18
flew 4
to fly 4
flying (adj.) 22
to follow 4
(a) football 20
for ever 13
to forget 5
forgot 5
forgotten 16

fork 17
free 4
friendly 17
to frighten 15
frightened 2
fruit 4
fruit salad 26
furious 26
furniture 3

g

gardening 1
gas 11
gate 1
to get 7
to get dressed 20
to get into 14
to get ready 20
given 18
glad 11
goal 13
to go away 25
to go back 3
god-mother 12
gold 22
gone 16
good heavens! 22
goodnight 8
to go to sleep 8
grapefruit 26
great 25
Greece 17
greengrocer's 6
grocer's 6
to guess 19

h

ham 10
handkerchief 3
happily 15
hard 11
to have to 11
heard 2
held 22
help! 8
hers 6
herself 9
hid 27
hidden 24
to hide 15
high 15
hill 4
himself 9
his (poss. pron.) 6
hit (p.p.) 4
to hit 4
to hold 18
hole 23

(a) home 8
to hope 10
horrible 4
how far? 19
how often? 24
hurt 3
to hurt 3

ice-cream 21
ill 10
immediately 22
impossible 5
incredible 24
ink 12
inside 7
to invent 23
its 22

jacket 18
journalist 4
journey 4
juice 10
to jump 2
just 18

to keep 3
kind 23
knee 12
knew 3
knife 13

lake 2
lamp 3
land 3
large 25
to laugh 2
lazy 26
to learn 14
learnt 26
to leave (something somewhere) 3
left (p.p.) 2
(there's...) left 10
leg 10
lent 14
let's 13
library 16
to lie 27
lift 13
light (n.) 8

list 6
(a) little 10
little 27
long (adv.) 15
lord 7
lost 4
lots of 15
to love 1
lucky 14
luggage 28
lunch-time 2

made 2
made of 22
map 4
meal 1

to mend 5
menu 26
met 2
midnight 5
might 25
mile 12
milkman 25
million 21
mine 6
(in a) minute 27
mirror 3
Miss 22
(by) mistake 14
model 9
moment 23
moon 9
most 24
mouth 9
to move 5
museum 22
myself 9

to need 6
never mind! 11
news 25
nicely 15
no one / nobody 8
north 19
note 22
nothing 8
nowhere 8

omelette 7
once 16
to organise 1
ours 6
ourselves 9

outside 8
oven 9
over (adj.) 27
over (prep.) 2

P

to pack 28
paint 7
to paint 12
paper 6
parcel 25
parent 1
part 24
part (in a play) 19
passage 12
pavement 4
to pay 24
peas 26
pencil 7
perfume 20
phone 4
pie 5
pig 21
pile 13
place 14
plastic 3
play 17
poor 12
pork 26
to post 16
postcard 21
poster 7
post office 1
to prepare 9
to press 13
pretty 18
prison 8
to promise 25
pub 8
purse 6
to push 20
to put away 18
pyjamas 2

R

sadly 15
safe 23
sail 3
sand 1
sang 27
sat 2
saucepan 5
score 13
to score 13
seen 16
to send 21
sent 21
serious 28
servant 12
shadow 27
shampoo 24
sheep 21
shell 1
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